

# EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

## ONE DAY LATER.

Saint John's (N. F.) papers, to the 15th inst. received yesterday by the brig Dove, furnish the following extracts from London papers—one day later than given in our last.—*Halfpenny Journal*, May 25.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. MAY 14.

We were favored at a late hour last evening with a Plymouth paper of the 18th of April—by the Fly thence in 21 days. The following is the latest and only intelligence it contains relative to the reconstruction of the Ministry.

LONDON, April 16.—Sir Robert Peel moved that the House do adjourn till Saturday, when Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Sir George Sinclair, said, on the dissolution of the late Government His Majesty sent for Earl Grey, who advised that Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne be sent for. What then transpired was confidential, and Lord Melbourne would not be definitely authorized to submit any plan for reconstructing the Government till Saturday next. The House adj. till that day.

The House of Lords also adjourned until Saturday.

The Ministerial arrangements are not yet in such state of completion as to afford a hope that new writs will be moved for this evening in the House of Commons.

No Council will be held before Tuesday or Wednesday next.

In this event the adjournment of Parliament will only be for a few days.

The Seals are to be put into commission till the bill for separating the ministerial from the judicial functions of the Chancellor is passed, when Lord Brougham will be made ministerial Chancellor, and Sir John Campbell, Chief Justice in Equity. To which office will attach the immense patronage, or will it be divided? The ministerial office is to be contingent—the judgeship will be unaffected by political changes.

A private letter by the same conveyance, dated at Plymouth on the 22d ult. informs us that a writ had been issued for a new election for the County of Devon, Lord Russell having taken office as Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Hon. gentlemen, who stand again for the county, was likely to be successfully opposed. The further ministerial arrangements had either not been completed, or had not transpired.

The people of England ought to be made aware in time of a case on which the Russell cabinet is now sitting, and in the decision of which case the King of England and all his subjects are, we are grieved to say, too deeply interested. Every one knows that the delay and difficulty hitherto experienced by Lord Melbourne in his attempt to form a Whig-radical administration have arisen from a servile fear entertained by his Lordship's party, and shared by Lord Melbourne himself, of the repeal agitator O'Connell.

Intelligence, which we fear may be true, states, that this conspirator against the King's dominion over Ireland knows the length of his own tail, and has contrived to get the length of another person's foot also. He has sent into Lord Melbourne an abstract of the terms on which only he will grant a capitulation to the whigs, and save them from the necessity of re-placing Sir Robert Peel in the post from which, by their short-sighted intrigues, they have removed him.

Listen, Englishmen, to the proposals of this enemy to your name and nation. As the price of supporting a whig-radical government, he insists that the law officers of the Crown in Ireland shall be nominated by him (O'Connell!!!) He insists that he (O'Connell!!!) shall have a veto on the appointment of the viceroy, the king's representative in Ireland!!! He strongly urges that the elective franchise in Ireland shall be lowered to £5; that he, O'Connell, not having power enough over the Irish constituency, (which has returned near fifty members at his bidding!) may be enabled to command a sufficient number of votes to give stability to the whig-radical government!

The agitator does not ask to be himself appointed to office. He is too cunning for that. 1st. The King has the eyes and firmness resolutely to refuse it; 2d, if the King were willing to receive into his service the bitter enemy to his Irish crown, Mr. Daniel O'Connell knows very well that the honor would cost him a higher price than it could possibly repay—that he would lose by it his despotic sway over the multitude, and with it his infamous but enormous rent; and lastly, that instead of being at the mercy of the whig ministers, by their powers of discarding

him from office on any misbehaviour, he would hold a scourge over them, by threatening, whenever the spirit moved him, to withdraw from them his Parliamentary support, and leave them in a minority.

But, great heaven! do we live to see the day such a negotiation can be entered upon by any nobleman or gentleman having access to His Majesty's presence with a man of O'Connell's history, political principles, and projects? Can we ask, any minister or candidate minister of the British Crown, dare so much as whisper within the royal hearing the demands of such an adventurer upon his Majesty's patience, and on the honor and dignity of the people of this great country? What! name the law officers of the crown, and have for his creatures those individuals whose official duty it may become to begin their functions, as public prosecutors, by a criminal process against their own patron!

What! restrain the Sovereign of the British Empire from nominating for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland any nobleman to whom this turbulent and scheming pariah shall object.

A British minister representing a once English party, permitting a demagogue like this to force upon him a measure almost tantamount to universal suffrage, on pretence of enabling the said mob tyrant to serve more completely the administration of to-day, when after having acquired through such extension of the suffrage a domination over the electors of ninety out of one hundred representatives, he may tomorrow play upon the fears and profligacy of his ministerial minions, and drive them into the perpetration of any political crimes, however desperate in their nature, however deadly in their consequences, to the peace, the unity, and safety, of the realm, on pain of being, by a nod of this "Infernal Jupiter" at once hurled out of office.

We cannot indulge the mingled terror and humiliation which tidings like those conveyed to us in the course of yesterday, and to the effect above stated, have raised within our minds. If the Whig lords who have so far listened to O'Connell plead the hard necessity of their condition, and exclaim "What can we do? how can we form our ministry without his help?" our answer, and, if we mistake not, the answer of all England will be "Then do not form your Ministry." The hardship of the case upon these ambitious personages is, that forsooth they are urged on to disgrace and crime by a necessity of their own creating—by a party necessity—a factious necessity—a necessity of which no honest Englishman admits or sees the pressure, beyond the pale of their own whig-radical clique. Who asked them by a succession of factious votes to turn out the minister of the King's free choice, that they might seize his power? They say it is "necessary" to their cabinet that they should serve implicitly O'Connell's will; in other words it is more necessary that church and state, and protestant Ireland, and the existence of the empire should be sacrificed beyond redemption, than that the whig leaders and their radical confederates should remain for six months longer out of office. Once more, and in all sincerity, and in bitterness of heart, we appeal to our countrymen, whether they will thus allow a band of selfish place hunters to roll the crown of the United Kingdom in the dust.—*Times*.

Lord Grey, we are informed, left town yesterday. His lordship, previous to his departure, addressed, if our information be correct, a letter to the noblemen engaged in the task of forming a new Administration. He told them that, as he had stated already upon what grounds he was prepared to give his support to the new Government, he thought it right also to state the grounds which would compel him to withhold from it his countenance in Parliament. He could not, he said, lend his support or sanction to an administration, of whatsoever it might be composed, which had entered into any compact or understanding, direct or indirect, with "the arch-traitor." Lord John Russell, in reply to this, is said to have declared that it would be impossible to form an administration that could go on without such an understanding as that to which the noble earl expressed so strong an objection. This reply concluded the correspondence, and very soon afterwards, as we are told, Earl Grey quitted the metropolis.—*Morning Post*.

It is a barefaced impudent falsehood to state that Mr. O'Connell has either made or offered any term whatever, as to himself or others connected with him, to the new Government. What he did signify in his communication was merely this—that he desired no considerations personal to himself should stand in the way of such arrangements as might be most beneficial to the United Kingdom. He should give his ready and anxious support to any Government animated by a sincere intention of doing justice to Ireland.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The answer which Mr. O'Connell gave, in St. James's-street, to a gentleman well known in the fashionable world, is much talked of in certain circles. "Pray what office are you to have, Mr. O'Connell, in the new Administration?" The privilege, Sir, I hope, of walking the streets without being asked such questions. You will see me cross over to the Treasury side of the House, with my Irish Members, and we shall take our place behind the Ministers without having made any stipulation whatever, solely because we believe them disposed to do justice to our country.—*Courier*.

The addresses last received in favour of Sir Robert Peel's administration, were from York City, Huddersfield, Scarborough, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Borough, Lincoln, Grainsborough, Petersborough, Newark, Bridgewater, Norfolk, Braintree, Beckenham, Carshalton, Glasgow, and Greenock, Cambridge University, Guilford Newbury, Stafford, and Cardigan.

We should not omit to mention that in Dublin an address has been adopted; that the most respectable signatures are every day adding to its importance, and that in Liverpool a requisition for the same purpose has produced so great a sensation as to leave no doubt of the result.

To the places above mentioned we are to add Manchester and Whitby. At Whitby, the feeling was so strong, that in less than two hours, as our correspondent informs, the Address was signed by all the wealth and influence of the borough. We find that the Edinburgh Address, signed by 2,400 inhabitants, was placed in the hands of the Home Secretary yesterday by the Duke of Gordon, in order to be presented to his Majesty, and almost every post brings a new testimony to the merits of the late minister.—*English Chronicle*.

An address to his Majesty expressive of confidence in Ministers, has been signed in two days by 13,425 inhabitants of Belfast. The London Morning Post speaks highly of the unanswerable speech of Sir Robert Peel; and remarks, that the nation is beginning to move forward to the rescue of the Altar and the Throne—in the sacred cause of the Church and the Monarchy.

A London paper of the 7th unequivocally asserts that if the British Ministry be driven out of Office, the whole patronage of the Irish Government must be under O'Connell's feet—the whole policy of the Irish Government must be under his suggestion—his 50 votes will hold the fate of the British Cabinet, whether chief be Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ward, Sir S. Wale, or Lord J. Russell, at his own precarious mercy.

It is said that Lord Melbourne demands, as a condition for accepting office, that the power of creating a sufficient number of Peers to make the House of Lords harmonize with the House of Commons, shall be secured to him. The Tories were making great efforts to have the Peel Ministry reinstated. It is said that Mr. O'Connell will be offered some prominent situation in Ireland, probably that of Attorney General.

THE TITLE OF ASHBURTON.—The Baroness of Ashburton, in the County of Devon, under which title Mr. Alexander Baring has been elevated to the Peerage, was originally conferred upon the celebrated lawyer, John Dunning, who married a daughter of John Baring, Esq. of Larkbeare, Devonshire, and sister of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. In 1782, during the Administration of Lord Shelbourne, Mr. Dunning was created a Peer, having attained the highest reputation in his profession, and obtained much popularity by his talented support of the Whig party in the House of Commons. He died soon after he had gained the fond object of his ambition. His son succeeded to the title; but dying in 1825 without issue, the Baroness became extinct.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—General return of emigrants who have left the port of Liverpool for His Majesty's Colonies and the United States of America, from the 7th May, 1833, to the 31st March, 1835:

To New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 1,433  
To British settlements in N. America, 2,024

Total to British settlements, 3,457  
To the United States, 30,533

Grand total of emigrants, 33,990

In explanation of the above, it must be borne in mind, that although these 30,533 emigrants have proceeded in the first instance to the United States, by far the greater portion of them have settled in Upper Canada.

EMIGRATION.—The first vessels for Canada from the Clyde this season, have sailed this week from Greenock, and have for the early emigrations taken a tolerable share of passengers. The ship *Canada* for Montreal sailed on Wednesday with 40 passengers, and on Thursday the *Mercator* cleared out for Pictou with twenty-two do. The emigrants by these vessels are in general going out to join their friends in the Colonies. Total emigration from the Clyde this season to New York 155. To the Colonies 50.

We have received Brussels and Dutch papers to the 11th and German papers to the 7th inst. The Brussels papers announce the engagement of the Queen of the Belgians, who was safely delivered of a male child on Thursday evening. The delivery is stated to have been a most happy one, and the Queen and the Young Prince were doing well.

This happy event is announced to Commissioners of districts, the magistrates, and the towns, &c. by the Governor of the province, and to the citizens of Brussels by the Burgomaster. The latter states that her Majesty is at the palace in Brussels, and that the young Prince is to be named *Leo-*

bold Louis Philip Marie Victor. The day for the baptism is not yet fixed.

THE LATE PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.—This young Prince was probably one of the richest individuals in Europe, his clear yearly income from his landed property in the Roman States and in Bavaria was above 618,000 guilders, or £60,000 sterling. A still larger sum he was said to command as interest from the immense capital he possessed (in different countries) left him by his father, the late Eugene de Beauharnois; which had accumulated during his minority. His Royal Highness was born on the 9th December, 1810, and was married only a few weeks since to the Queen of Portugal; he has left four sisters and one brother, whose names and ages are as follow, Princess Josephine, his eldest sister, born March 14, 1807; married June 19, 1823, to Prince Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden by whom she has six children; Princess Eugene, his second sister, born December 23, 1808, married May 22, 1826, to Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern-Hechingen; nephew of the Duchess de Dino, Talleyrand's niece; Princess Amelia, his third sister, born July 31, 1812, married to the late Don Pedro (the father of the youthful Queen) October 17, 1829; Princess Theodolinde, his fourth sister, born April 13, 1814; and Prince Maximilian, his only brother, born October 2, 1817, who is a lieutenant in the Bavarian service. The Prince and Princess bear the additional name of Napoleon.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 3d, 1835.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, Mr. O. SMITH.  
Discount Day, - - THURSDAY.  
Bills or Notes offered for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before three o'clock on TUESDAY.

SAVING'S BANK.  
Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next week, JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for CHARLES LEE, Esq.  
next week,



By Authority.

### HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 2d June, 1835. MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to order that the third Battalion King's County Militia be inspected in two Divisions—the first agreeably to the General Order of the 18th May last, and the second Division on Wednesday the 8th of July, near Titus' on Hammond River.

#### PROMOTIONS, &c.

3d King's.  
Lieut. John Hayes to be Captain, vice Guioy, who resigns.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.  
Ensign Hector Dickie, vice Hayes, 2d June.  
Ditto Robert Spack, 3d June.  
Ditto Edwin Fairweather, Gent. vice Frost, 4th June.

TO BE ENSIGNS.  
C. Baxter, Gent. vice Dickie, promoted, 2d June.  
James Seely, do. do. Forest, resigned.

Robert Matthew, Gent. to be Paymaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Joseph Wetmore, left the County. By Command,  
GEO. SHORE,  
Adjutant General Militia.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office:

No.	in favor Trustees of Schools,	
480,	Dorchester, £20 0 0	
481,	" ditto, 20 0 0	
482,	" ditto, 20 0 0	
483,	" ditto, 20 0 0	
484,	" ditto, 20 0 0	
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No.	in favor of Trustees of Schools,	
465,	Salisbury, £20 0 0	
466,	" ditto, 20 0 0	
467,	" ditto, 20 0 0	
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Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B.  
23d May, 1835.  
R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.			
501,	in favor of V. H. Peters, Esq.	£26 16	
502,	John Wheten, Esq.	47 15	
503,	Thomas S. Sayre,	59 10	
504,	S. H. Whitlock,	89 14	
505,	Thomas Atkinson,	25 0	
506,	William Doherty,	25 0	
507,	William Jenkins,	50 0	
508,	Trustees of Schools,		
	Fredericton,	10 0	
509,	" ditto,	20 0	
510,	" ditto,	10 0	
511,	" ditto,	10 0	
512,	" Saint Mary's,	20 0	
513,	" ditto,	10 0	
514,	" ditto,	10 0	
515,	" ditto,	10 0	
516,	" ditto,	5 0	
517,	" ditto,	5 0	
518,	" Kingsclear,	10 0	
519,	" ditto,	20 0	
520,	" ditto,	20 0	
521,	" Douglas,	20 0	
522,	" ditto,	10 0	
523,	" ditto,	20 0	
524,	" ditto,	20 0	
525,	" Queensbury,	20 0	
526,	" ditto,	20 0	
527,	" ditto,	10 0	
528,	" ditto,	10 0	
529,	" Prince William,	10 0	
530,	" ditto,	20 0	
531,	" ditto,	10 0	
532,	" Southampton,	10 0	
533,	" Dumfries,	20 0	
534,	" ditto,	10 0	
535,	" George West, Esq.	10 0	
536,	" Geo. Ledingham, Esq.	5 0	
538,	" Francis Rice, Esq.	15 0	
539,	" Michael Tighe,	7 10	
540,	" George Roberts,	50 0	
541,	" William End, Esq.	18 10	
542,	" G. F. S. Berton, Esq.	6 0	
543,	Trustees of Schools,		
	Maugerville,	10 0	
544,	" ditto,	10 0	
545,	" ditto,	5 0	
546,	" Burton,	20 0	
547,	" ditto,	10 0	
548,	" ditto,	20 0	
549,	" ditto,	5 0	
550,	" Sheffield,	10 0	
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555,	" ditto,	10 0	
556,	" Lincoln,	20 0	
557,	" ditto,	20 0	
558,	" ditto,	20 0	
559,	" ditto,	10 0	
560,	" ditto,	20 0	
561,	" ditto,	10 0	
562,	" G. Ledingham, Esq.	5 0	
563,	" Wm. McDonald,	66 15	
564,	" B. L. Peters, Esq.	500 0	
565,	Trustees of Schools,		
	Woodstock,	20 0	
566,	" ditto,	10 0	
567,	" ditto,	20 0	
568,	" ditto,	20 0	
569,	" ditto,	10 0	
570,	" Wakefield,	20 0	
571,	" ditto,	10 0	
572,	" ditto,	10 0	
573,	" ditto,	10 0	
574,	" ditto,	10 0	
575,	" ditto,	10 0	
576,	" Northampton,	20 0	
577,	" ditto,	10 0	
578,	" Brighton,	20 0	
579,	" ditto,	20 0	
580,	" ditto,	10 0	
581,	" Wicklow,	20 0	
582,	" ditto,	10 0	
583,	" Perth,	20 0	
584,	" Kent,	20 0	
585,	" Madawaska,	10 0	
586,	" ditto,	10 0	
587,	" Thomas Wood,	50 0	
588,	" A. K. S. Wetmore,	6 1	
589,	" E. B. Smith,	6 1	
590,	" John Lee,	7 1	
591,	" President and Directors of N. B. Fire Ins. Company,	600 0	
	No. 537 paid at Bathurst.		
	Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B.		
	June 1, 1835.		
	R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.		