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Weekly Almanack.

JUNE—1852.		SUN	MOON	FULL	
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	SEA.
20 WEDNESDAY	-	4 16	7 44	morning	3 34
21 THURSDAY	-	4 16	7 44	0 16	4 27
22 FRIDAY	-	4 16	7 44	0 42	5 37
23 SATURDAY	-	4 16	7 44	1 10	6 51
24 SUNDAY	-	4 16	7 44	1 39	8 3
25 MONDAY	-	4 16	7 44	2 12	9 5
26 TUESDAY	-	4 17	7 42	2 51	10 2

THE GARLAND.

OUR OF PRAYER.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Child, amidst the flowers at play,
While the red light fades away;
Mother, with thine earnest eye,
Ever following silently;
Father, by the breeze of eve,
Called thy harvest work to leave;
Pray! ere yet the dark hours be,
Lift the heart and bend the knee.

Traveller, in the stranger's land,
Far from thine own household band;
Mourner, haunted by the tone
Of voices, from this world gone;
Captive, in whose narrow cell,
Sunshine hath not leave to dwell;
Sailor, on the darkening sea,
Lift the heart and bend the knee.

Warrior, that from battle won,
Breathest now at set of sun;
Woman, for the newly slain,
Weeping on his mortal plain;
Ye that triumph, ye that sigh,
Kindred by one holy tie;
Heaven's first star alike ye see,
Lift the heart and bend the knee.

MISCELLANEA.

BRITISH COLONIES.

(From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.)
Notwithstanding the loss of the United States, the colonies of Great Britain, exclusive of India, exceed in number, extent, and value those of every other country. In North America we possess the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, with their dependencies, in which are included Prince Edward's Island, Great Britain also possesses the Hudson's Bay territory; a tract of vast extent, but situated in an unprofitable climate, and worth very little except as hunting grounds for beaver, &c. We also possess the large islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton, but the soil is barren and the climate severe and foggy; so that they are valuable principally as fishing stations. The entire population of all these North American colonies may be estimated at about one million.

In the West Indies we possess Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and some other islands, exclusive of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, in South America. Jamaica is by far the largest and most valuable of our insular possessions. Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo were taken from the Dutch during the late war, and were definitely ceded to us in 1814. The British also possess the settlement of Belize, in the Bay of Honduras.

In the East we possess the island of Ceylon, which, though populous, is one of the least valuable of our possessions. The British possess a large and not very valuable territory in Southern Africa, called the Cape of Good Hope, of which Cape Town is the capital. This colony was also ceded by the Dutch to the British in 1815. Great Britain likewise owns the island of Mauritius, which was ceded by the French in 1814. This island is not very fertile, and it measures about 100 miles in circumference. The largest possession of the British in the Southern Hemisphere is the island, or continent, of New Holland, and the adjoining island of Van Diemen's Land. These, with their dependencies, receive the collective appellation of Australasia. The population of the whole is only about 57,000, our exclusions is Sierra Leone, a district on the southwest coast of Africa. This colony was founded partly as a commercial establishment, but more from motives of humanity. It was intended to consist principally of free blacks, who, being instructed in the Christian religion, and in the arts of Europe, should become, as it were, a focus whence civilization might be diffused among the surrounding tribes.—About 1,200 free negroes, who, having joined the royal standard in the American war, were obliged, at the termination of that contest, to take refuge in Nova-Scotia, were conveyed thence in 1792; to these were afterwards added the Maroons from Jamaica; and, since the legal abolition of the slave trade, the negroes taken in the captured vessels, and liberated, have been carried to the colony. The total number of liberated Africans under the superintendance of the colonial authorities is about 22,000. Great efforts have been made to civilize these blacks, but all have failed, and the colony presents a melancholy instance of perverted and abused national philanthropy.

The British possess certain islands and places in the Mediterranean. The chief possession in this quarter is Malta, an island 20 miles long and from 10 to 12 broad. It was definitively ceded by the French in 1816. It is retained as a military and naval station. The population, including troops and strangers, amounts to about 102,000. The small island of Gozo, adjacent, has a population of about 17,000. The Ionian Isles, in Greece, also belong to Great Britain. The principal foreign military station belonging to the British in this part of the world is Gibraltar, a rocky promontory, near the southernmost extremity of Spain, and commanding the strait which communicates between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The population is about 16,500, exclusive of the troops, which usually amount to 3,000 or 4,000. Such are the British colonial possessions worth mentioning.

The retention of colonies is understood to serve two chief purposes. The import and export trade with them is said to be of great benefit to the mother country; and this traffic encourages the maritime profession, which is always associated with the welfare of this insular nation. The trade carried on between Great Britain and some of its colonies is immense.—In the year 1829 the imports from the British North American colonies amounted in value to £1,088,022, and the exports thither to £2,064,126. In the same year, 1,609 ships arrived from the same colonies with a burthen of 431,124 tons, while 1,652 ships cleared outwards with a burthen of 418,147 tons. The imports consist generally of timber, ashes, fish, oil, skins, and other raw produce. The exports consist of luxuries of every description, and all kinds of manufac-

tured goods. The British West India colonies export three great articles,—sugar, coffee, and rum. In the year 1830 there were about 4,000,000 of hundred weights of sugar imported from thence, upwards of 27,000,000 of pounds of coffee, and nearly 8,000,000 gallons of rum. From this vast importation of goods, the Government received in duties £7,500,000 sterling, being between a seventh and a sixth of the whole revenue of the British empire. The exports from this country to our West India colonies consist of coarse cottons, linens, checks, hats, and other articles of negro clothing; hardware and cutleryware; staves, hoops, coal, lime, provisions, fish, furniture, &c. The total amount of imports from the West India colonies in the year 1829 was £9,087,914, while the total of exports in the same year was £5,211,169, of which Jamaica itself had about £2,000,000. The number of ships which arrived was 968, having a burthen of 263,288 tons; the number outwards was 918, with a burthen of 252,992 tons. The prices of all kinds of West India produce have greatly fallen, on account of the cultivation of the same articles being now carried on in new countries not formerly taking part in this trade. The British possessions in the Bay of Honduras afford means of obtaining abundant supplies of mahogany, and serve as a *cut-off* for the supplies of Guatemala with English goods. The trade with the remaining colonies is of inferior value. The trade with exports nearly 500,000 hundred weights of Mauritius annually; its coffee trade is declining; it exports tortoiseshell to the extent of £9,000 a year. Provisions, machinery, clothing, &c. are largely imported. With regard to the Cape of Good Hope, it appears that that colony exports to Great Britain goods to the value of £200,000, on an average, annually, while the value of the exports here amounts to upwards of £1,000,000.

LONDON, (U. C.) JUNE 10.
Children lost in the Woods.—On Saturday 28th ult. two children of Mr. Crouse, of Westminster, the one a boy and the other 3 years old, were, in the absence of the parents, allowed to go into the woods in quest of flowers and nuts. When Mrs. Crouse returned home in the afternoon, and enquired for the children she found the two to which we have adverted missing. The alarm was soon given to the neighbours and a diligent search immediately made. At night, fires were lighted in the woods around the farm, with the hope of guiding the children homewards. All however proved unavailing. On Sunday morning all who heard of the event joined in the pursuit; and on Monday the woods were literally covered with men, who, with an alacrity which will ever reflect credit on the surrounding settlements, looked in from every direction to assist in rescuing the unfortunate infants from impending ruin, and their heart-broken parents from a state of almost hopeless wretchedness. Not a trace however of them was discovered until Tuesday morning, when the youngest was found sitting on a log about four miles from its father's house. We saw the child a short time after it was found; it appeared in perfect health and exhibited no signs of delirium; on the contrary, it seemed to us, perhaps owing to its sufferings, and the interesting looking child we had ever noticed. After its mother had pressed it to her bosom, and bathed its face in tears of joy, we handed it a cake which it commenced to eat without any apparent aversion or extreme hunger. Apprehensive that the whole cake might be much for it, we offered to exchange our watch for it, and had scarcely presented it towards the child when it eagerly reached for it and resigned the cake; we then asked him where his brother was; he said he went to get food for him a little while ago, that he slept with him last night and covered him with its mother's search, although persevered in with an energy we believe unparalleled, has up to the present moment been unsuccessful. This is the fourteenth day, and it is evident that the child was not far from the place last, as its fresh tracks were on that day observed upwards of 10 miles from home, yet it remains still, and we fear ever will, a lost child. The woods are very extensive, spreading from the north branch of Talbot Road eastwards of twenty-five miles, and extending north and south between twelve and fifteen miles. This immense tract is without a human habitation, not having even a foot path through its whole extent, save a road partially cut out, but not yet travelled, from Talbot street to the commissioners road. Some of the nights have been very cold, and one or two remarkably wet, still it is generally thought that the child yet lives.—*Upper Canada paper.*

An English Churchyard.—I know of few scenes more characteristic of the English nation than their village churchyard; its yew trees, clippit into grotesque forms or suffered to run luxuriantly wild; its well formed hedge and clean gravel walks are alike emblematic of their neatness and respectful attention to the dead. The churchyard has ever been my favourite spot,—to me it is alike suited for study or reflection; the feelings of the world—its ties, its interests, its ambition leave us here. The humble tribute of affection traced on tablets of the dead presents a more to the contemplative mind more eloquent than all philosophy has ever written.—*Mr. Smith's "Jesus."*

Boring for water in the desert of Suez.—The British Consul at Suez, by order of the Pacha, has been very successful. At about thirty feet below the surface, the men employed found a stratum of sandstone; when they got through that, an abundant supply of water rose. The water obtained from the surface is usually of an inferior quality; that which has been obtained by boring is soft and pure. Already, in this desert of Suez, a tank, capable of holding two thousand cubic feet of water has been made, and several others are in progress.

Resignation of Earl Grey and his Colleagues.—The Duke of Wellington Premier, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 9.
Previously to the usual hour for the commencement of business, the house was filled with Peers. The throne and space below the bar were occupied by members of the Commons; and the strangers' gallery, including the peeres' box, was crowded with persons anxious to hear the ministerial explanations expected to arise from the resignation of Earl Grey, which the tongue of honour had very generally published during the day. At ten minutes past five o'clock Earl Grey entered the house, and was shortly afterwards followed by the Lord Chancellor.

Earl Grey rose to present petitions in favour of parliamentary reform, from Doncaster, Calne, North Shields, Dunfermlie, and Wigton; and from the county of Monaghan, for the abolition of tithes in Ireland.—The noble Earl then observed, that after what had happened in that house on Monday last, in the committee on the Reform Bill, [alluding to the division on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for the postponement of the consideration of Schedule A.] and after the result of that night's debate, their lordships were probably prepared for the information which it now became his duty to lay before the house. The result of Monday night's division had reduced him to the necessity, in common with his colleagues, either to assent to his Majesty's advice which then appeared justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case, with a view to carry into effect the measure of Reform, or finally, in the event of this advice being rejected, most respectfully to tender to his Majesty their resignation of the offices which they held. The latter alternative, after much consideration, he and his colleagues had adopted. They

offered to his Majesty that advice the urgency of the case and the necessity required, and their advice accepted, the alternative which they duty to submit to his Majesty was been graciously accepted.—The time they had had, and were honored w.

Under these circumstances they lordships and the country; having given in signature, and that resignation being accepted, they now only had place till their should be appointed; and their lordships once set the propriety of any proceeding public business in relation to which that any contest or difference of opinion could be formed, no administration should be formed, being the case, of course it was not his intention going into the committee on the reform-bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose to present, in favour of the reform bill, from Dewsbury, (signed by 3000 individuals) and from the inhabitants of Birmingham and its vicinity. The latter petition had been recently agreed to at one of the largest meetings ever held in this or perhaps any other country.—There was another matter to which he wished to allude, though it was not his intention to enter at large into it—he referred to the resignation of his Majesty's ministers. In that respect he stood in the situation of his noble friend, (Earl Grey) having, in common with him, respectfully tendered his resignation, in consequence of the advice which they had felt it their duty to offer to his Majesty not being received, and his resignation, like that of his noble friend, had been graciously accepted. He would only add, that he and his noble friend could never fail to entertain the latest hour of their lives a deep and heartfelt sense of the uniform kindness and gracious eulogisation of his Majesty.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH suggested that the noble earl (Grey) would do well to move, that the order for going into a committee on the reform bill to-morrow, be discharged; and asked whether it was the noble earl's intention to fix another day for that purpose. Earl Grey said he intended to move that the order be discharged, but he did not think it necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to fix another day for the committee.

The EARL OF CARNARVON said he rose to move that the order of the day for proceeding in the committee on the reform bill be fixed for a future day. He did not think that the house would do its duty to the country or the sovereign, if it left then in this extraordinary state, by suspending so important a subject as Reform. He complained that the tone in which the noble earl proposed to discharge the order was almost as contemptuous. He declared his opinion that the noble earl had not done his duty, and thought it was not right that the bill should now be abandoned upon a point of form. Noble lords on his side of the house wished to proceed in the most liberal and conciliatory way.

Earl GREY said their lordships would not think it too much, after the violent, the unparliamentary, and he would say, almost disorderly attack of the noble earl who had just sat down, that he should notice the observations which had fallen from him. However, the imputations which he had not done in the earlier part of his speech, and the public, his character did stand—he said it without presumption—sufficiently high to guard him from the fear of suffering under any such imputations. He should be prepared to defend his motives in offering the advice which he did to his Majesty, whenever an opportunity was presented. Meanwhile, he threw himself on the house and the public, to determine whether it was likely he had been actuated by other motives than those afforded by a strict sense of duty. It appeared to him, that when the advice of a minister on such a subject was rejected, he had no other alternative than humbly to tender, with all possible respect, (the natural result of his Majesty's unwearied goodness), his resignation to the sovereign. The principle on which he and his colleagues had proceeded was to relieve the constitution of the other house of parliament from a mischief long complained of—the evil that existed in nomination boroughs. The clause intended for the correction of that evil was postponed, in order to give precedence to the schedule of enfranchisement which ought to be regulated by the chamber and number of those boroughs that would be disfranchised, and their ability or disability to furnish a constituency. Thus the postponement of the two first clauses appeared to him to involve a very material change in the character and principle of the measure. For his own part he could never consent to remain a shadow of a minister, under the tutelage of noble lords opposite, nor could he be a party to permitting the bill to be cut, and carved, and mutilated, and destroyed by the other side of the house. He thought that in the opinion of all reasonable men, even if such he did not agree with him, it would be considered that he had taken the course required by that sense of duty which had always governed his conduct, and by that sense of honour which he never had, and trusted he never should violate.—He had taken the step which he had taken, because he saw that it was absolutely impossible for him to carry on the measure, subject to daily defeats and to the alterations which might be forced upon him by a majority in that house.

The EARL OF CARNARVON explained that he had spoken of the advice given to the King as being atrocious, but that he did not mean to impute motives to the noble earl.

At a little after five o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack.—The EARL OF CARNARVON immediately rose and said, "Understanding, my lords, that a new administration is formed, but that it is not completed, I think it my duty now to tender to his Majesty my resignation, and to beg that the order for the consideration of the Reform Bill be discharged." [The view of moving afterwards was given.]

The MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER presented a petition from Rochdale in favour of the reform bill.—The Duke of Wellington, in answer to the petition, said, "I have the honor to be informed that, up to the last moment, there seemed to be an expectation that something would be said, beyond what had fallen from the Earl of Carnarvon, on the subject of the new administration. As the different parties and houses drove away, and the opponents of reform were received with perfect civility, and the bills in particular are met to be the most prominent objects of popular feeling."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 9.
At five o'clock Lord ALTHORP entered the house, which was crowded, and his appearance was instantly hailed with enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Hear! Hear!" in which some of the stranger in the gallery joined most cordially. As soon as order was obtained, Lord ALTHORP rose and said, "I feel it to be my duty to state to the house, that in consequence of what occurred in another place on Monday last, it appeared to his Majesty's Government that it would be quite impossible to carry the reform bill in such a manner as they deemed it their duty to carry it, or without such alterations as would render it inefficient and injurious to the public. Under these circumstances, there remains to tender to his Majesty the duty to tender their resignation for only this alternative—to advise his Majesty to take such measures as would enable them to carry the reform bill efficiently, and in a case that advice should

every one who had a seat in that house would feel it his duty to attend, and in order to that end he would follow up his first notice with another, viz., that he would move that the house be called over.

Lord ALTHORP would submit that in the present state of affairs, and in the present crisis, any course which might throw embarrassment in the way of the formation of a new administration ought not to be taken.—(loud cries of "No, no.")—and he would therefore wish that his noble friend would for a short time postpone his notice.—(Cries of "No, no" repeated.)

Sir J. NEWPORT contended that in times like these it became absolutely necessary to know what course would be taken by the majority of this house.

Mr. LABOUCHER felt that if in the present crisis he were not firm—if they were false to their constituents and their own recorded votes—if they did not convey to the throne that they felt the greatest alarm at the formation of any administration which was not based upon the principle of carrying reform in Parliament, sure he was that they would expose the country to the risk of the heaviest calamity. (Cheers.) Of scenes which might appal the stoutest—of incidents he should not contemplate.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the only question was, would the people of England be true to themselves?—The people of Scotland would be true, he was quite sure. They had won by their broadsword the creature they conscientiously believed, and they would now win their rights, not by the broadsword, but by legal and constitutional means. For the people of Ireland, there might be some question, whether they would be bound; they would not flinch, but they would persevere until the great measure was achieved. He had too good an opinion of the reformers returned, to suppose that there would be found amongst them any skulker or recreant. Let them then firmly express their opinion, and let the King see that those who were truly loyal to the illustrious family on the throne were the same who were determined to maintain the just rights of the country.

Mr. BARRING said that hon. members told them to beware of the perils and agitation which were likely to arise throughout the country from the announcement of the noble lord (Ebrington) opposite; but he would leave to suggest the propriety of their not being themselves the creators of the perils and agitation which they would faintly deprecate. (Cheers.) If they were warned against proving themselves cravens to the public, he would warn them against proving themselves bullies towards the House of Lords.—(Cheers.)—It was important that they should clearly understand why it was that ministers had resigned, rather, as amid the cheers of one side of the house, there might be some question, whether the noble earl's Majesty for having accepted their resignation.

(No, no, from the Treasury benches.)—Now, what he and those on the opposition side of the House wanted to learn from the noble lord was, the specific character of that advice, and of the grounds on which it was proffered and rejected, whether the advice given to the King involved what Mr. Baring would not hesitate to call a most outrageous and unconstitutional principle. (Opposition cheers.) If so, he would then only say, that he much mistook the feeling of the people of England if a very large majority of them would not be inclined with strong feelings of gratitude towards his Majesty for so promptly accepting the resignation of those who tendered him such an advice.—(Oh, oh, and cheers.)

Colonel DAVIES agreed with Mr. Baring as to the necessity of ample information respecting the act which had led to the resignation of Lord Althorpe and his colleagues—the more so, as it had always been understood that the King had lent them a most cordial support. (Hear, hear.) Among many rumours was one that the King had not hesitated to make peers, but to grant a *carte blanche*. Now if this *carte blanche* power was the advice given to Lord Althorpe, the King, he would not hesitate to declare that it was an advice, or rather demand, which his Majesty ought not to have complied with, and which he was therefore right in peremptorily rejecting. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir R. PEEL rose merely to express his concurrence with Mr. Baring and Colonel Davies, that it was not only essential, but conformable with the uniform usages of that House, that it should be put in full information of the distinct causes which had led to the resignation of Lord Grey's government. He would suggest the propriety of applying to his Majesty for permission to explain in detail the proceedings and their causes which had led to his resignation. (Hear.)

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE trusted that Lord Ebrington would persevere in his motion for a call of the House to-morrow, as, besides that there were enough members in favor to answer the call, it was highly expedient that the people should know who were and who were not their honest and uncompromising representatives.—(Hear, hear.)—As would be evident by comparing a list of those who would vote for the noble lord's motion, and those who had, with so triumphant a majority, recorded their concurrence in the proceedings on the former defeat of the bill by the House of Lords.—(Cheers.) He did not think further explanation necessary. Ministers had pursued a constitutional course, and he trusted, in gratitude, and consistency, and justice, the people would not cease from constitutional agitation, till the power to carry the great measure of national purification into effect was restored to the hands of those who had the magnanimity to stand or fall by it, from the grasp of those who had been enabled to assume it by means of the grossest hypocrisy.

Lord ALTHORPE persuaded himself, that when stating the fact of his resignation to his Majesty, and his colleagues, he had carefully avoided every expression of blame upon any party or personage whatever. (Hear, hear.) He did not see any necessity of his explaining himself further.

Mr. BACWELL felt himself bound to protest against the doctrine that the motion of his noble friend would amount to an infringement upon the rights of the other House of Parliament, or an indirect censure upon the Sovereign. He felt he had a right to raise his emphatic protest against so monstrous a doctrine, and to demand, as a member of that house, that no remark of his, those who thought with him, on the momentary subject to be discussed to-morrow, should be construed in the slightest manner implying even a moment's forgetfulness of the respect and affection which they all felt toward the Sovereign.—(Hear, hear.)—or even a moment's doubt of his Majesty's single and sincere desire to promote by every act of his life, the interests of his people. (Cheers.)

Lord MITCHELL felt himself bound to protest against the doctrine, that the acceptance of a minister's resignation being a personal act of the Sovereign, could not be discussed in Parliament without the express permission of the King; but at the hazard of violating the prerogative. If the appointment, or the resignation of a minister were a personal act of this nature,

to the Ad.
Lord ERINBOROUGH.
address to the King on the notification of the course lordship alluded to the p Stuart Wortley, now Lord on the death of Mr. Perci an address to the Prince J such measures as should a tion. On that occasion th interfering in the matter, was members; but Mr. Cannin interference of this house o be had recourse to, except u ticular emergency, proceeded that house, and use these words, "I th' "your journals, b' "that in a case of suc' "would not be complete' "his advice to prevent th' Ebrington then proceeded, the late Ministry, said to expi, that no change whatever had tak, ings of the peop' respecting the manage' which had passed that night, &c. for a long concluded by moving the following resolution, as the foundation of an address:—"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to represent to his Majesty the deep regret felt by this house at a change that has been announced in his Majesty's councils by the retirement of those Ministers in whom this house continues to repose unabated confidence. That this house, in conformity with the recommendation contained in his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, has framed, and sent up to the House of Lords, a bill for the reform of the representation of the people, by which they are convinced that the prerogative of the crown, the authority of both houses of parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are duly secured. That in the progress of this measure, the House of Commons considers itself bound in duty to state to his Majesty, that his subjects are looking with the most intense interest and anxiety, and they cannot disguise from his Majesty, that the taking of any step which would impair its efficiency, would be productive of the greatest disappointment. That this house is therefore impelled, by an attachment to his Majesty's person and throne, humbly but most earnestly to implore his Majesty to call to his councils such persons only as will carry into effect, unimpeded in all its essential provisions, that bill for the reform of the representation of the people, which has recently passed this house."

Mr. SERRIT, in seconding the motion, vindicated the conduct of Ministers, and declared that if the House of Commons was true to itself the bill would still be carried to a triumphant termination.

Mr. A. BARRING, would put a question to Lord Althorpe. It had been stated by ministers that they had resigned office in consequence of their advice to the crown respecting the Reform Bill having been rejected. Now, as this statement did not convey much information, he should like to know what was the advice which had been so rejected. In putting this question he did not mean to press it unless the noble lord felt at liberty to answer it.—Mr. Baring then strenuously opposed the motion of the noble lord (Ebrington).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (Lord Althorpe) said he had last night stated that government, finding it could not carry the Reform Bill without additional means, represented the fact to his Majesty, and advised his Majesty to adopt the necessary means. Where could he not have given to the House of Commons the Bill? Why, in the House of Lords. (Cheers.) He did not see how it was possible for any one to misunderstand this statement, or to think it obscure. But if his hon. friend wished him to be more explicit he had no objection to be so. (Cheers from the opposition.)

The advice ministers had given to the crown was to enable them to create as many peers as might be necessary to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill in an efficient state. (Great and long continued cheering from all parts of the House followed this declaration.) This advice his Majesty had refused to adopt, and in consequence his Ministers availed themselves of the sole alternative left to them in the adoption, namely, of tendering to their sovereign the trust which he had been graciously pleased to confide to their management.—(Hear, hear.) Upon the cause of that advice he would say, perhaps it was a mere question of form, and perhaps he had made the admission to which his hon. friend had alluded; but he would appeal to the House, and would appeal to the country, whether it was possible that, after the decision in the House of Lords on Monday night last, it could for one moment be conceived that the ministers of the crown possessed that support which would have emboldened them to carry the bill through the committee in any thing like the speedy manner to which the House of Commons, after a consideration of several months, had moulded it. He would therefore fearlessly say that his Majesty's ministers were not to be blamed for the course which they had pursued. (Loud cheers from the ministerial benches.)

Mr. HUME supported the motion, and took a review of the proceedings of the country, in reference to reform bill, during the last eighteen months; and expressed his opinion that Ministers were perfectly just in retiring from office; and trusted that the country and the house would uphold them.

Sir R. PEEL felt it necessary to say, that he seconded the motion, because he had not confidence in the administration, and because he differed from them to the expediency of the measure which they He differed from them because what he would establish a precedent dangerous at particularly so at the present moment, from them because he could not consent to a change which had been proposed in tion of that House. The opinions he pressed on this subject were unchanged that the apprehensions which he entertained subject were not diminished by what the course of this night's debate, or recommendation made of v. ulous measures were carried to tain parties desired. He must sive change which was proposed that House—if they were press issue, not of the but of its temporary; was possible to recer of a mixed be surprised th the noble lord