

traced to the folly and extravagance of the local government, and sanctioned by the Colonial office. The abolition of the Canada Company, an illegal and injurious association, if at all practicable, or the reversion to the full extent of the lands so unjustly placed at its disposal, would be of great importance as means of lessening that perpetual drain upon the amount of cash circulating in the Colony of which the people continue to complain.

Above all, it is essential to the welfare of Upper Canada that the House should insist that the whole public revenue raised within it ought to be henceforth at its disposal to be applied only according to law, and that those officers whose duty it was to preside over the several departments of the government should be responsible advisers of the Lieutenant Governor, and hold their offices only for such periods as their proceedings might obtain for them the confidence of the representatives of the people.

JAMES WILSON, Chairman
W. L. MCKENZIE,
PETER SHAWER,
GILBERT MCMICKING,
JAMES DURAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Most of our readers will already have been apprised of the resignation of the Tory Administration, and we are as yet unable to inform them who are to be their successors in Office. We give below some of the speculations of the British Press on the subject—down to the 15th inst.

FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.—Since writing what appears below, we have learned from an authentic source that Lord Melbourne has made up the Ministry, but that the arrangement will not be made public until after it has received the sanction of his Majesty. Brougham and O'Connell have both declared that they will not form any obstacle in the way of the formation of a Liberal Administration.—*Glasgow Argus*.

Up to a late hour on Saturday nothing was known of the Ministerial arrangements. The leaders of the Whigs had expressed their willingness to see Mr. O'Connell in office, but frankly stated the difficulties. O'Connell, with that eminent self control and self-denial which has characterized him during the whole of the present difficult Session, declared his readiness, under any circumstances, to support an Administration which would legislate fairly for Ireland. There is room to hope, that the Whig leaders see too clearly the present aspect of affairs, to be again gulled into unworthy compliances with the Court, and that they are standing firm. Sir Robert Peel was seen enquiring into the Palace on Saturday morning. The *Standard*, aware that he had been seen, declares that he only went to the Palace, but did not see the King—*credit Judæis Apellat*? Did Sir Robert go to visit the cook? The Tories dream of defeating the arrangement of a Liberal Ministry—getting themselves recalled—and dissolving? It is a dream; but as dreamers walk in their sleep, we must be ready with strat waistcoats. We must not yet lay down our arms. Boldness on the part of the Whigs; concession on the part of the Radicals—these must yet for a time remain our watchwords.—*Id.*

GLOR. OFFICE, Saturday, Two o'Clock.—Lord Melbourne is with the King at this moment. We shall give later whatever we may learn of the result of the conference. The repeated interviews which have been held by his Lordship with the Sovereign appear to indicate that the terms on which a liberal Ministry accede to Office are not of hasty arrangement. The result seems certain.

We on Friday mentioned that Earl Grey, Viscount Goderich, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, had waited on his Majesty. They were consulted with the King for two or three hours. We understand the result of the meeting to have been that his Majesty committed to Lord

Melbourne, as the future Premier, the task of forming the plan of the new Administration—Viscount Melbourne has again waited on his Majesty to-day (Saturday). We have not the slightest reason to doubt that a Liberal Administration will be formed under the auspices of his Lordship.—*Courier*.

The King first sent for Lord Grey, Lord Lansdowne was also consulted, but Lord Melbourne has been commissioned to make arrangements for a new Administration. Nothing is, as yet, known of the negotiations, and we will not trifle with our readers by repeating the idle rumours which are afloat. The two great questions are, whether Lord Durham and Mr. O'Connell are to be included. The desire to have their services (and Lord Durham's accession would depend on many considerations) would be received as earnest of the good intentions of the new Government.—*Examiner*.

The latest information, and that which seems to us the most worthy of credit, asserts that whoever may be the immediate managers of the arrangements for forming a Cabinet, the actual authority still rests in Lord Grey's hands. The pretension of the "tail," and the resolution of Lord Grey not to yield to those pretensions constitute the instant impediment. But many as difficult to surmount remain behind. Sir Robert Peel was summoned to wait upon his Majesty on Saturday morning, and proceeded to the palace about eleven, but we have no reason to believe that he had an interview with the king. They who appreciate justly the sensitive honour of the Premier, can easily understand why he might decline a near approach to the sovereign, while his rivals can entertain a hope of providing for his removal, and are engaged in the attempt.—*Standard*.

Addresses from all parts of the kingdom to his Majesty in favour of the late administration are pouring in; they breathe a spirit of the most devoted attachment to the constitution and pray for the continuance of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, as the persons most capable of carrying on Reform with safety to the constitution of the country. The addresses last received were from the cities of York, Huddersford, Scarborough, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Boroughbridge, Lincoln, Gainsborough, Peterboro', Newark, Bridgewater, Norfolk, Braintree, Berkenham, Carshalton, Glasgow, Greenock, Cambridge University, Guiford, Newbury, Stafford, Cardigan, Manchester and Whitby. At the latter place the feelings were so strong that in 2 hours the address was signed by all the wealth and influence of the Borough. The Edinburgh address signed by 2,100 inhabitants has been presented to the King. In Dublin an address has been adopted, and in Liverpool a requisition for the same purpose, has produced so great a sensation as to leave no doubt of the result.

The greatest difficulties prevail as to the formation of a new ministry; the recal of Sir Robert Peel, and the dissolution of parliament are spoken of.

LONDON, April 10—Nothing has transpired here to-day with regard to our political affairs in addition to that already known, beyond the fact that Earl Grey had been with his Majesty, for the sole purpose of consultation upon the critical position of the Crown and the country. An impression has prevailed that a coalition Administration will be the result; there is however, nothing beyond mere conjecture for this or any other statements which have been circulated. The deepest interest is however, generally taken in the political aspects of the country and that feeling cannot be expected to subside until the future Government is settled: but as the public business is seriously interrupted by this change, the sooner the arrangement can be made with safety to the institutions of this country the better.—*Morning Herald*.

As it is known that Lord Grey has been for some time of opinion that no administration could be at present formed on a secure and satisfactory basis, in which Sir Robert Peel did not take a leading part, the interview of his Lordship with the King seems to strengthen the general opinion, that the Right Honourable Baronet will continue in his Majesty's service. At the present moment, however, no very decided conclusion can be come to, as to the political complexion of the future Administration.

GLASGOW, April 13.—By the kindness of a mercantile house in town, we have been favored with Cape papers to the 24th Jan. They are almost entirely filled with details regarding incursion of the Caffres. The invading force consists of Caffres from almost every tribe, and the losses sustained by the inhabitants have been immense. The Commander in Chief states in his despatches, that there are already seven thousand persons dependant upon the Government for the necessities of life. The land is filled with the lamentations of the widow and the fatherless. He adds, that in the course of thirty years' service, he has witnessed nothing to equal the heart-rending position in which a population, almost exclusively engaged in the peaceful occupation of husbandry, are placed. A total want of preparation seems to have existed on both the part of the local authorities and of the inhabitants themselves, and the result was that during ten or twelve days, the ravages were carried on with almost entire impunity. The last accounts, however, we are happy to state, add, that the measures now taken by Government will shortly effectually clear the colony of the enemy.—*Argus*.

REPORTED ACTION.—A London paper, on the authority of a private letter from Falmouth, states that there had been a very severe engagement between his Majesty's ship *Canopus*, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Percy, and three Russian Men of War, who attempted to pass the Dardanelles, and were most gallantly opposed by the *Canopus*. It is stated that she was nearly cut to pieces, having had eight men killed and a great many wounded during the engagement.

Great activity prevailed in the Dock Yard at Portsmouth, with a view it is said to an augmentation of our naval force in the Mediterranean.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1835.

In commencing our Editorial labours, very few remarks will be requisite; lengthy Editorials we shall studiously avoid, under the conviction that we can make our selections from the popular Literature of the day, infinitely more interesting to the generality of our readers, than any thing that we can write.

Our object being to publish and circulate as widely as possible, such articles as shall have a tendency to inform the understanding, and better the heart, we have been careful to provide ourselves with a number of popular Periodicals—such as have been most successful in this age of cheap Knowledge, and Literary competition; and in making our selection of these works, we have not neglected the interests of our Agricultural friends, as our columns shall by and by shew; we have also procured good paper for the work, of which the present sheet is a sample; and, if the liberality of our Patrons shall enable us, we shall before long publish the *BEE* with new Type. While speaking of our Patrons, we take the opportunity of returning thanks to those who have interested themselves in behalf of the Publication; we have not, for particular reasons, deemed it prudent to make a previous personal call on them for their support; and now, that we have entered on the duties of our Office, we may not find time to spare for this purpose, we therefore request, as a particular favour, that all our friends