

opinion of the House again on that stage. But we see no reason to suppose that the judgment of the House would be other than that which it has already expressed. We might, undoubtedly, with a majority no greater than we had last night, be able to send the bill to the House of Lords, and leave it to them to deal with it as they thought proper.

But to take this course with a bill which vests in the Government at Home, and in the Governor and Council of Jamaica, unusual power, would have the appearance of throwing upon the Lords a greater responsibility than we should be authorized in throwing upon them after the vote of the other night. There remains then no other course but to give up the bill; and it becomes consequently a question whether, having brought forward a bill of this nature, we should leave the affairs of Jamaica, and the affairs of the West Indian Colonies in general, in a state in which the Ministers of the Crown ought to be content to leave them.

It was obvious that in Jamaica the interests of the Crown would be greatly weakened, if any thing which we were to do bore the appearance of supporting what I must call the contumacy toward the Imperial Parliament of the House of Assembly there. I think, likewise, that the effect of such a course with regard to the other Colonies, where there has been hitherto, an ultimate, if not ready, acquiescence in the measures of the Imperial Parliament, would be to encourage them rather to follow the example of Jamaica, than to persevere in the course they have held up to this time.

But it would have been our duty within a few days to bring on another question—a question of great importance to the Colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, whose affairs have long required, and still do require, the most deliberate attention of Parliament. Now it is evident that the measures for the suspension of the government of Jamaica, having been opposed by such large numbers as left us so small a majority that we could not calculate upon the support of the house on the question of Canada—therefore, by continuing in the administration of affairs, not having, as I think we have not, a sufficient degree of support and confidence on the part of this house, we should be exposing to jeopardy the colonies of this country, many of which are at present, I will not say in a state of hazard, but in a state which ought not to continue.

Hitherto, Her Majesty's Ministers have considered themselves justified in continuing in the administration of affairs, because they enjoyed the support and confidence of the Crown, and because they were supported by the House of Commons: but after the vote of last night, I do not think that they are entitled to consider that, in regard to the affairs of the Colonies, on which, as a Government, it was necessary for them to come to a decision, they have the support of this House. It has, therefore, been the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers humbly to tender their resignation to Her Majesty. With respect to the course to be taken on this occasion—the course which is usual is, that I move for a short adjournment of the House, that Her Majesty may be enabled to appoint a new Administration.

But I cannot close these remarks without expressing on this occasion the sense of gratitude which I feel, and shall feel, till the latest moment of my life, to those who have supported the government through no unimportant trials and difficulties—to those who have supported the government in such a manner, that though the government had not at any time the confidence of the House of Lords, that they felt they could carry on the administration of affairs.

To those who have given us their support and who have always been ready to show that they were prepared to support the great principles on which we are all agreed, I cannot express my feelings otherwise than by again saying that I entertain towards them

the deepest gratitude. Sir, I move that the House on its rising do adjourn to Monday next. Ordered.

The noble Lord, who spoke with considerable emotion towards the close of the address, sat down amidst loud and long continued cheering.

*From Whig Papers.*

LONDON, May 13.—The hope of the Tories has perished. In grasping at too much, they have lost every thing.

Sir Robert Peel had required the dismissal of the ladies composing the royal household. With this demand the Queen refused to comply. Her majesty is said to have declared that she would rather be reduced to a level with the meanest of her subjects than be deprived of the privilege of choosing her own domestic circle. Sir Robert, baffled in his attempt to foist upon the Queen a clique of Tory ladies, tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted; and Lord Melbourne and his colleagues restored to power.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 14.—In the House of Lords last night three of the last batch of new Peers took their oaths and their seats. No business of importance was transacted, and not a word was said respecting the Ministry.

Before 5 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 circumstance 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 circumstance 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. Goulbourn. He next day submitted their names to the Queen, acquainting 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 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. 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.

There was an insurrection at Paris on the 12 inst. Proofs, it is said, were shown that it was a Bonapartist conspiracy. The streets of Paris were barricaded by the people. The *emeute* was suppressed about 9 o'clock in the evening, after continuing about eight hours. Ninety of the troops are reported killed and wounded. A considerable number of the insurrectionists, including several women, were killed and wounded. This riot precipitated the formation of the