

"Her Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the H. of Lords that it appears to her Majesty that the future welfare of Her subjects in L. Canada will be promoted by a union of the said Provinces into one province, for the purposes of legislation, from and after a period to be fixed by Parliament: and her Majesty therefore recommends the House of Lords to consider such measures as may be submitted to them for this purpose. Her Majesty being persuaded that the H. of Lords will combine a due regard for peace and security in these provinces, with such provisions as shall be conducive to the permanent freedom and prosperity of her North American possessions."

The London papers announce the death of the Rt. Rev. Herbert Marsh, the celebrated Bishop of Peterborough.

The hereditary Grand Duke Alexander, of Russia, and Prince Wm. Henry, of Holland, arrived in London on the 3d from Rotterdam.

Letters from Tabriz of the 24th March, announce the determination of the Shah to commence a new expedition against Herat, for which purpose he was collecting an army of 10,000 men.

Algiers, as we learn by a letter of the 20th April, has been visited by a smart shock of an earthquake, followed by a violent storm. The sea is said to have injured the Mole, and several ships have sustained damage.

LATER FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
By the packet ship Burgundy, Captain Lines, arrived this morning from Havre, we have Paris papers of the 8th of May. Captain Lines sailed from Havre on the 9th.

We are indebted to a passenger in the Burgundy for the London Times of May 8th, which contains the following important intelligence:—

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.
It will be seen that the long-expected resignation of the Melbourne cabinet has taken place, in consequence of a majority of only five on a government measure in the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords on the 7th of May, Lord Melbourne announced the resignation of all the ministers, and its acceptance by the Queen—in consequence of the vote on the Jamaica government bill.

The reasons for this step were assigned at some length by Lord John Russell in a speech to the House of Commons on the same day.

A Paris paper of the 8th of May says that no Cabinet had yet been formed.

From the United Service Gazette.
"The rumour which has been prevalent during the last fortnight, in naval circles, of the intention of Ministers to send a demonstration fleet to the Baltic, turns out to be correct. It is to consist of ten seventy-twos, to be commanded by Admiral Gage, viz.: the Belleisle, Benbow, Blenheim, Cornwallis, Hastings, Illustrious, Agincourt, Hawke, Edinburgh, and a tenth, the name of which has not transpired. It would seem that information which has reached the Foreign office of the aggressive disposition which has recently been manifested by Russia, has led to this determination.

Orders have, we are assured, been received to countermand the apartments which were preparing, at Mivart's hotel, for the reception of the Grand Duke of Russia. We learn also that Count Nesselrode has been dismissed, that Count Orloff has superseded him, and that the war party in the Russian Cabinet are in the ascendant. Have these changes any thing to do with the organization of the above mentioned fleet?"

From the London Times, of May 8th.
MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The English stock market was remarkably quiet until just before the conclusion of business, when, on its being stated that Ministers had resigned, a considerable sale of Consols for account was effected. They closed at 93½ for money, and 93½ sellers for money. Exchequer bills 40s to 42s premium.

Still Later and more Important. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

ENGLAND.
The position of affairs in England is curious in the extreme. After the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry, the Queen sent for Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington; they consented to take office, and did so; they then insisted on the Queen dismissing all the ladies of her household—she refused to do this; they threatened to resign; she told them they might, and they did; she then sent for Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, and they consented to take office again.

Great excitement prevailed all over England. Large meetings were held in the principal towns, and they voted addresses thanking the Queen for standing by the ladies of her household and dismissing the Tories. All descriptions of business were dull, and stocks down.

THE WAY THE THING WAS DONE.—When Sir Robert Peel was summoned to attend Her Majesty, immediately after the resignation of Lord Melbourne, he is understood to have claimed the privilege of nominating to all the household appointments, without exception. This privilege was, without qualification of any kind, conceded to Sir Robert, by Her Majesty. In the course of Thursday, however, the Queen expressed a strong desire to retain about her person certain whig ladies of rank, who have hitherto made themselves busy in matters political. Sir Robert Peel respectfully stated to Her Majesty that compliance with such a desire could not, by possibility, be gratified. The Queen immediately sent for Lord Melbourne: and Lord Melbourne is once again, Prime Minister.

Her Majesty's reply to Sir Robert Peel is stated to have been:—

"I would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood." Her Majesty further remarked, that with respect to Sir Robert Peel's political arrangements, she had nothing to do but to assent to them; but that the choice of the ladies who were to surround her, and form her society, was a point she would not concede.

It will be observed that the firmness of Her Majesty upon this point refers only to her choice of the ladies of her court. This royal lady's grandfather, George the Third, when upon the death of Mr. Percival he sent for Earl Grey, stipulated for the reservation to himself of the appointment of three officers of the household, but the terms were declined.

CONDUCT OF THE QUEEN.—It is said that the Queen was deeply affected when the Lord Chancellor and Lord Melbourne definitely informed Her Majesty that the Whig Government was extinct. She wept for a long time and deplored her situation. The Queen proposed to send for Lord Normanby, but Lord Melbourne recommended her to send for the Duke of Wellington, and place the country unreservedly in his hands. Her Majesty consented to do so, and the Duke suggested that Sir Robert Peel should be charged with the formation of an Administration. Sir Robert was at once applied to.

When the Marchioness of Normanby tendered her resignation, Her Majesty declined to accept it, and is said to have then observed, "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 be the slave of a faction."

London, Tuesday, May 14.—In the House of Lords last night three of the last batch of New Peers took the 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 endeavor to form a Ministry, should explain the circumstances of the 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, 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 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.

There are to be some changes in the new whig ministry; amongst others, it is said that the following will take place:—

Lord Normanby,	Premier,
Lord Durham,	Foreign Affairs,
Lord Howick,	Home Department,
Poulett Thomson,	Chancellor Exchequer.

Lord John Russell goes to the upper house. Shaw Lefevre is to be the new speaker; the Tories will support Mr. Goulburn; the question was to be tested on the 27th May, after the adjournment, and if the Tories succeeded, Lord Melbourne intended to dissolve Parliament. It is also said that Lord Brougham is to be taken into the new cabinet, and placed at the head of a Board of Education.

Lord Palmerston, Spring Rice, and Mr. Speaker Abercrombie, are all to be made Peers.

Lord John Russell is to bring forward an Education Bill, and asks for £70,000 to carry it into effect.

In the case of the Canadian Prisoners the Judges decided on the 6th May, not to interfere with the sentence, and they are accordingly on their way to New South Wales.

In the County of Ayr, the largest in Scotland, Lord Kelburne (Conservative) has been returned by a majority of 462 over his Whig opponent Mr. Campbell.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

Paris.—Sunday night, May 12, 2 o'clock, P. M.—This day at two o'clock, commenced an *emete*, if not an insurrection of a very serious nature.

At half-past two o'clock this afternoon a number of men, amounting to at least two hundred, suddenly appeared in the Rue St. Denis. Their presence attracted a crowd of idlers, and they were immediately joined by others of their own party, no doubt; all of them like them dressed in blouses, with *casquettes* (the ordinary apparel of workmen). They passed down the street rapidly, and halting before the house of Lepage, the gun-maker, which they attacked, and after some difficulty, forced an entrance into it, and seized about 150 muskets, and other fire-arms, which they carried off. They forthwith passed down that street (the focus of all previous insurrections,) and reaching the quays, divided.—One party proceeded to the military post on the Quai aux Fleurs, adjoining the Palais de Justice, and called on the troops to surrender. Without waiting for a reply they fired a volley, which killed a very fine young man, the sentinel at the door, and wounded the officer in command, and a sergeant. The soldiers (principally conscripts) immediately surrendered, and were disarmed.

These scenes had occupied scarcely an hour. The municipal guards were the first who approached the insurgents and fired on them. After a heavy fire, with but little mischief to either party, the latter party gave way, and fell back on their central point already mentioned. There they must have received reinforcements or co-operation, for at eight o'clock some of them were already in the Rue Cox St. Honore and in the Rue Croix des Petits Champs, where two shots were fired; but although their object was unquestionably to have attacked the Louvre in that quarter, they were deterred from it by the closing of the gates, and the firm attitude of the troops within.—(I ought, when speaking of the first movements of the insurgents, to have stated that they shot a National Guard, a painter by profession at the Rue Hauteville. A woman also unfortunately fell there.

It is needless to say that all the garrison is on foot. The National Guards also turned out numerous at the first beat of the *rappel*. Patrols of each are passing every instant through the streets, and an occasional shot is heard, but no volleys or sound to indicate that a general attack is going on. The morning will be a terrible one, it is to be feared.

I am told that it is the outbreak of a regular republican conspiracy. That the disaffected have twenty-six depots of arms in several parts of the town, and that they are well organized and well prepared.

That there has been, during a long time, a smouldering plot and determination to revolt, everybody has heard.

Paris, May 13.—As a consequence, we suppose, of the insurrection, the King at length on Sunday evening, appointed a Ministry in lieu of that which had been named ad interim, and which is thus given in the *Moniteur* of yesterday:—

Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs.	M. Teste, Minister of Justice.
General Schneider, Minister of War.	Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine.
M. Douchet, Minister of the Interior.	M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce.
M. Dufaure (!) Minister of Public Works.	M. Villemaine, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Passy, Minister of Finance.	

Paris, May 14.—Respecting the insurrection which commenced here on Sunday last, I shall say, as did an orderly dragoon to me, of whom I enquired on the 6th of June, 1832, in the Rue St. Martin, was it all over? "Yes," said he, "until they begin again."

Much blood has been spilt in this unhappy affair. Between 120 and 150 deaths have already resulted from it.

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, May 31, 1839.

ASHES.—The transactions in this article of produce for the last few days, have been unimportant; the prices are the same as last quoted, viz:—27s. a 27s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. a 33s. for Pearls.

FLOUR.—Upwards of 5000 barrels Fine were sold on Saturday last for shipping, at 35s. per barrel; which is a reduction of 2s. 6d. upon our last week's quotations. Although the late accounts from home advise of a further depression in the English Markets, still it has not deterred shippers from buying freely at that rate, as they seem to anticipate a speedy rise; of which, however, we can see but little prospect, as the quantity in the Liverpool Market, in the hands of dealers, and under lock, is greater than it has been for many years previous. In New York, Flour has rather an upward tendency, which will likely prevent a further decline in the Markets here. Sales effected this week, have been at the following prices, viz:—large parcels for shipping 35s. for Fine, and 32s. 6d. a 33s. 9d. for Middlings, while small lots of the former has brought 36s. 3d. a 37s. 6d., and the latter 33s. 9d. a 35s. While under this head we may remark, that the high price charged, by the Bakers for loaf bread, is becoming the subject of very general and just complaint.—Flour has actually fallen more than a fifth since the opening of the navigation, while they only deduct a twelfth—or one penny off the shilling loaf. Now were housekeepers to buy Flour by the barrel when it is cheap, and bake their own bread, we have no doubt that the Bakers would soon find it to be their own advantage to bring down the price of bread in proportion to that of Flour.

LIQUORS.—Canada Whiskey has advanced 3d. per gallon this week; the price is 4s. for 12 per cent. O. P. Jamaica has taken a further rise of 4d. a 6d. per gallon, the price for 1 a 2½ may now be quoted a 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.—Brandy—one lot has been sold a 7s. at auction—remainder withdrawn—the price for the best brands is 7s. 3d. a 7s. 6d. Montreal Gin 4s. a 4s. 3d. Hollands 4s. 10d. a 5s. 2d.

WINES, particularly Spanish and a medium quality of Port, are in good demand. Benecarlo may be quoted a £16 10s. a £18 per 120 gallons, and Port from £20 a £25 per 138 gallons.

SUGARS.—On Monday last, about 80 hhds. Porto Rico, were sold at auction, a 44s. 6d. a 45. 6d. for dark, 46s. a 47s. 6d. for middling, and 48s. a 49s. 6d. for a fair quality. Refined, is now selling a 7½d. per lb., but even at that rate it hardly pays the importer.

TEA in general is cheaper than it has been for many years, in consequence of very large quantities arriving, principally of the inferior sort. Twankay has been sold as low as 2s. 2½d. a 2s. 3½d. at auction, and 2s. 4d. a 2s. 6d. is now the asking price at private sale.—*Transcript.*

Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec for the week ending 1st June:

England, - - - - -	122
Ireland, - - - - -	829
Scotland, - - - - -	24
Lower Ports, - - - - -	16

Previously reported, - - - - -	991
	620
	1,611

To corresponding period last year, - - - - -	634
	917

Increase in favor of 1839, - - - - - 917
—*Quebec Mercury, May 25.*

UPPER CANADA.

TO THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON,

Editor of the *Christian Guardian*.

Rev. Sir:

The peculiar course pursued by you since you were appointed Editor of the *Christian Guardian* last year, has frequently given us extreme pain, of which you are aware from various private interviews and conversations that have taken place between us. The pain has been the greater from the confidence and intimacy which have existed between us; as well as from the relation you bear towards us.

For we are free and delight to confess, that the very name of a Wesleyan Methodist Minister involves in it endearing relations and associations, which would at any time, and especially under circumstances of peculiarity lead us with Christian cheerfulness to cover a multitude of errors.

Notwithstanding these declarations, which we make in the most profound sincerity, we feel that we are now placed in circumstances which render it imperative upon us as British subjects, and as lovers of our country, no longer to compromise principle and sacrifice our Country's peace, our Church's safety, and the great essential excellences of the British Constitution at the shrine of personal friendship. It would have afforded us unfeigned pleasure could we have been spared the necessity of any apparent or direct opposition to your Editorial course; but for reasons intimated above and expressed more fully below, we can no longer neglect our duty nor relinquish our rights.

There are three points to which we direct your attention, as marking out and regulating the course we now and shall continue to pursue. The first is, that your conduct is directly contrary to the Word of God; the second, that it is diametrically opposed to the promotion of Wesleyan Methodism, and thirdly, that it is subversive of the British Constitution. The Word of God, which is our only rule of Faith and Practice, commands us to be "subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God"—and assures us "whosoever therefore resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

St. Peter says "Fear God and Honour the King," and it is a standing Ordinance of Divine Revelation, "Thou shalt not speak evil of the Ruler of thy People." These are injunctions which, if they ever had any force should now be felt, and more especially by those whose legitimate business is 'not the reformation of the Politics of Nations but the Morals of the World.' But Sir, it appears to us your course has been in direct opposition to those Divine commands, and that you have therefore violated the duties of a Methodist and a British subject.

If evidence is desired, not to mention your attack upon the People's Representatives who, because they did not follow the path dictated by you, are charged with vascillation, dishonesty and juggling—we point to the insidious undermining of our Government in the affections of the people, by invidious comparisons between the government and administration of Britain and her Colonies, and the government and administration of a neighbouring Republic, and by your assiduity in culling and giving currency to the misrepresentations contained in various Newspapers of this and the Mother Country, some of which are known to be disaffected and hostile to the British interests.

We also point to your unwarrantable and unchristian attack upon the Representative of Royalty in this Province, as contained in your first letter to the Marquis of Normanby, where the most foul aspersions are attempted to be fastened upon him, whose character to all who are acquainted with the acts

of his administration is known to be highly honorable and upright; and who has been most indefatigable in devising and executing, as far as circumstances would admit, those measures which in his judgment were best calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of this Colony.

We direct attention, also, to your second letter to Lord Normanby, in which you assert that under certain circumstances 'Loyalty becomes a dead letter,' and insinuate that 'disaffection itself' is warrantable. Loyalty by you is therefore considered good for nothing, to be buried out of sight, to be cast out, and abhorred.

If these are not sufficient evidences that you are resisting and apparently preparing for further resistance to the constituted authorities many more could be adduced. We are confident the fear of God is not evinced by openly and wilfully disobeying his express commands—by speaking evil of Rulers and traducing Royalty itself. But by this course you have pandered to the passions of the ignorant, destroyed the confidence of the worthy, but unsuspecting, in the Government, and prepared the disaffected for deeds of blood and every evil work. As lovers of the British Empire, we rejoice to see our country sitting on high among the nations of the earth, presenting to the threatening and turbulent billows of democratic anarchy an immovable breakwater on the one hand, and on the other with giant grasp, crushing the iron hand of the despot, and awing him into humanity and liberality.

Far and wide, wherever the genial influence of her Government is felt, she diffuses that light and inculcates those principles that are best calculated to promote 'peace on earth and good will toward men.'

She is receiving, from the far Western woodlands, the Indies, the deserts of Africa, as well as from the various nations of Europe, a spontaneous and unsolicited meed of praise. Her sons, themselves, so well instructed at home, in what rational liberty consists, and exemplifying it so well in their intercourse with strangers abroad; show that they know how to render to all their due, 'Honor to whom honor, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear'—so that the very name of a British subject being the agent in national and commercial transactions with foreigners banishes suspicion, and is the pledge of honor and honesty.

As lovers of mankind, we cannot but rejoice too, that Britain the most powerful and intelligent nation on earth, continues to put forth her mighty energies, East, West, North and South—narrowing the distance between man and man,—and, for the amelioration of his condition, developing the vast natural and intellectual resources of the world. Her Christian sons, also, show the sincerity of their desire, that all men should attain the exalted Civil, Political and Religious privileges they enjoy, by carrying to and bestowing upon every nation, kindred, tongue and people, the means of their own exaltation the BIBLE, the word of God. Our prayer is that God may continue and increase this disposition and power a thousand fold.

But, sir, your course is manifestly in direct opposition to all this, by stealing away the affections of the lovers of British institutions, deceiving them into the belief that a proper restraint of the unruly and rebellious is tyranny, and that laws, made necessary by the vile conduct of factious demagogues, are Anti-British, nay 'Algerine.'

You have, also, issued ceaseless misrepresentations of the venerable establishment of the Church of England, the bulwark, which for ages past has withstood the continued batterings of the enemies of civil and religious liberty and which by the sustaining and directing power of the Almighty, will withstand those of this age also.

You have covertly opposed the settlement of a question, which you well know the whole colony was desirous to have settled, while you were openly professing the most ardent desire for its settlement, using your influence with some of our representatives to vote for its application to anti-protestant purposes rather than be frustrated in your course of dictation.

By all these means, you are fully proving your want of love to your country; as those various arts, if successful, must eventually lead to a dismemberment of the Empire, and thus limit the power and usefulness of the British nation, and retard the Evangelization of the World!

Much more might be adduced, but with these views of the duties of British subjects—with these views of the excellence and usefulness of British institutions, and British principles—and with these views of the manifest tendency, and design of your writings, we cannot allow the public generally, or the members of the Church to which we belong, particularly, any longer to suppose we participate in the sentiments expressed by you.

We conceive the time for decision is now fully come, and thus publicly declare our determination to cleave to Wesleyan Methodism, and uphold British Ascendancy, British Institutions and British Principles.

The only further decisive proof of our views and determinations, which we think it necessary now to give, is contained in the request, that such of our names as are hereunto affixed, and which may be on the list of subscribers to the '*Guardian*,' may forthwith be taken off, and that paper be no longer sent to us.

William Nixon,	John Woodsworth,
Richard Woodsworth,	John D. Brock,
Alexander Hamilton,	Henry John Williams,
Thomas Storm,	William W. Osborne, Jr.
Geo. Harbron,	Joseph Hutchinson,
Alexander Simpson,	Henry Leadley,
John Rogers,	Jonathan Dunn,
George Bilton,	Thomas Mara,
Thomas Clark,	George Cline,
William Osborne,	Francis Berry,
John G. Bowes,	Wm. Hutchison,
Thomas Jordan,	Thomas Grindle,
Samuel Shaw,	John Phillips,
Charles Walker,	Joshua J. Williams,
Wm. Walker,	Alexander Thom,
Henry Rutledge,	James Price,
Peter Miller,	William Bowles,
Adam Anderson,	John Carman,
Joseph Wilson,	John Edmond,
Charles Ramm,	Elias Cramm,

Toronto, May 29, 1839.
Several Members of the Connexion signified their intention of affixing their signatures to the above, but are at present absent from the City.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, 29th May, in the township of Clarke, Mrs. J. Beavis, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church Peterboro', on Monday the 20th, inst. Mr. Thomas Chambers, to Miss Emma Hudson, both of that Town.

This morning in St. George's Church, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton and Barton, Charles Emilius Gold, Esquire, Captain in Her Majesty's 65th Regt. of Foot, to Elenor Felisia Askin, daughter of the late Assistant Staff Surgeon Geddes, of this town.

DIED.

On Friday, 31st May, Margaret Rebecca, only child of J. Beavis, Esq. of Clark.

List of Letters received to Friday, June 7:—

Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. W. Anderson, rem. and add. subs.; A Davidson, Esq. rem.; H. Rowsell, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes; G. A. Cumming, Esq.; Rev. E. Denroche, rem.; T. Baines, Esq.; Rev. W. Shelton; Rev. A. Balfour, rem. in full Vol. 2; H. Robinson, Esq. do. do.; Rev. S. S. Wood, rem.; Rev. G. Archbold; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. J. Grier, rem.; T. A. Turner, Esq.; T. S. Shortt, Esq. add. sub.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson.

"CLAUD HALCIO" shall have an insertion.