POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE MOURNER COMFORTED.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"My boy was beautiful; and he is dead!
Ask me no more; for I would be alone—
Alone, to weep."
Long flowed that mourner's tear;
And then, beside the Bible, she knelt down,
Laying her cheek upon its hallow'd page,
And said "*God comfort me!*"
And as she clos'd
The fervent prayer, methought a still, small voice,
Bade the swollen surges of her soul be still;
That He, who walk'd upon Tiberia's lake,
Ruling the midnight storm, might thither come,
And save from shipwreck.
Then, with pang subdued,
Memory went wandering to the lov'd one's grave,
Marking in every bud that blossomed there—
In every joyous butterfly, that spread
Its radiant wing amid the flowers—a type
Of glorious resurrection. Every drop
Of dew that sparkled on that turf-clad mound,
Was holy to her. Even the bitter grief
That made the parting hour so desolate,
Put on the robe of humble faith and said
"'Tis well, my Lord,—well with the little one
Who dwells with thee."
And then, methought, she heard
Sweet sounds of heavenly harpings,—and beheld,
Celestial gleamings of cherubic wings;
And 'mid the chant of ransom'd infancy
Unto its Savior, caught the tuneful voice
Of her own cherished nursling.
So her lip
Join'd in the praise. For how could she forbear,
To thank her God for him who ne'er should taste
Of trouble more.
Was it the tender tone
Of him, so often cradled on her breast,
That whisper'd, as she lay that night, in dreams?
"Oh mother, weep no more!—but with a heart
Of holy love hold on yon shining path,
And come to me. For He, who took on earth,
Young children to his arms, will bid in Heaven
The mother find her babe. So, keep thine eye
Clear from the grief-cloud—for the time is short—
The way is plain. Dear mother, come to me."

[*Southern Literary Messenger.*

FOREIGN.

(Further Extracts from papers received by the Great Western.)

The Glasgow Chronicle states that a company is forming in that city, for carrying passengers and merchandize between the Clyde and New York, in an iron steamboat of great power and capacity, which shall go at the rate of 16 miles an hour, and make the voyage in 10 days. Capital 50,000*l.*

The Queen gave a brilliant ball—her first state ball in fact—at the Palace on Friday. Every thing appears to have been conducted in a very magnificent style.—Four rooms were opened for dancing, and the rest of the state rooms were variously used for reception room, drawing room, and supper room. There were canopies in all the rooms, under which were placed thrones for the Queen, and seats for the royal visitors—the etiquette being, we believe, that none but royalty shall sit in the Queen's presence! There was an exhibition of statues from the antique, and busts of Socrates, and other philosophers. There were portraits of George III., Queen Charlotte, the Duke of Kent, and Princess Charlotte, and there were choice flowering shrubs and exotics, hired for the occasion. All was very grand—and, for all, John Bull pays.

Among the *royal* visitors were, the Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Russia, and Prince Frederick Henry of Holland, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Gray, Lord Durham, Lord Melbourne, and most of the Ex Ministry, Bulwer, and so on.

John Van Buren was a guest, as were Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, (of the Embassy,) Mr. Benjamin Rush, and Mr. H. B. Livingston.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

MINISTRY.

On Tuesday, the 7th of May, the Whigs resigned, as our readers know, and both houses adjourned to Friday. The Queen, according to the London Herald, was deeply affected when Lords Cottenham and Melbourne definitively announced to her that the Whig ministry was extinct—affected even to tears Her Majesty wished to send for Lord Normanby, and entrust to him the formation of the new cabinet; but Lord Melbourne honesty advised her to call in the Duke of Wellington, and place the country unreservedly in his hands.

The Duke waited upon the Queen, and advised her to place the formation of the new cabinet in the hands of Sir Robert Peel—thinking it most proper that the prime minister should be a member of the House of Commons. On Wednesday, therefore, Sir Robert was appointed first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer—receiving, of course, a *carte blanche* for the ministerial arrangements.

Thursday the cabinet was constructed as follows:
Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council, Duke of Wellington.
First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Peel.
Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary, Sir James Graham.

These arrangements were announced in the Morning Post of Friday.

But on Thursday night the Peel ministry was already at an end. The actual cause of this event are differently related by the Whig and Tory papers—the former alleging that Sir Robert, with an extent of exaction that was scarcely courteous, and certainly not prudent, demanded the immediate dismissal of all the ladies composing her Majesty's household; and that the Queen indignantly refused compliance with this demand, saying, "I would rather be reduced to the level of a subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood."

The Tory journals, on the other hand, say that the demand of Sir Robert was only for such a proportionate change in the household appointments as should give evidence to the country that the ministers enjoyed her Majesty's confidence, and that parties who had ceased to be responsible could no longer exercise an influence upon the royal mind. The Times gives the names of the ladies whose removal was considered by Sir Robert indispensable; namely, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Burlington, both sisters to Lord Morpeth, Lady Charlemont, and the Marchioness of Normanby.

Be this as it may, however, both parties insisted, and Sir Robert accordingly tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted, and the Queen recalled Lords Melbourne and John Russell to their posts. The "explanations" will tell the rest.

In the meantime it is clear that Sir Robert has committed a blunder—unless indeed he was satisfied that he could not sustain himself, either with the present House of Commons or with the result of a new election—which, perhaps, is the real truth of the matter. But if he actually expected and intended to remain in office, his movement respecting the household was premature. By waiting for such accessions of strength in the House of Commons as time might give him, and by gradually effecting the changes he thought necessary, he would at once have spared the Queen's feelings and gained the power to compel her acquiescence; as it is, he has given her Majesty the advantage, by treating her with apparent harshness, and enlisting the sympathies of the country in her behalf—as is abundantly shown in the multitudes of addresses pouring in from all parts of the kingdom, approving and applauding her course, and expressing the warmest satisfaction with its result.

The explanations, it will be seen, were made in the House of Commons on the 13th, and in the House of Lords on the 14th; and both houses subsequently adjourned to the 27th.

The papers, as may be supposed, abound with rumors of approaching cabinet changes. We give the following, from the Standard (Tory) as a specimen:

Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, retire from the cabinet, and are to be raised to the peerage. Lord Morpeth to succeed Lord John Russell, at the Home office and as leader in the House of Commons; Lord Durham to be foreign secretary; Mr. Charles Buller, under secretary; Mr. Poulet Thompson to be chancellor of the Exchequer.

That Lord Durham will come in we think not very improbable, as his quarrel with the Court seems to be made up; for, we observe that he was present at the Queen's first State ball for the season, on the evening of the 10th.—*N. Y. Com.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, May 13.

Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, and other leading Conservative members, entered the house at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock, and took their usual seats on the opposition benches.

Lord J. Russell entered the house at ten minutes before 5 o'clock. The noble lord was loudly cheered by the ministerial benches, which were met with counter cheers from the opposition side. The scene at this moment was one of the most animated description.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Lord J. Russell rose, and, speaking in a very low tone of voice, said: Mr. Speaker, since I last addressed this house, stating the resignation of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, the right hon. gentleman opposite——[Cries of speak out. At this moment considerable noise was occasioned by lowering the lustres, for the purpose of lighting the candles. The noble lord appeared somewhat disconcerted at the interruption, and at the suggestion of several honorable members, resumed his seat during the process of lighting the candles. The operation being completed,]

Lord J. Russell resumed:—Sir, since I had last the honor of addressing the House, the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, received her Majesty's authority to present to her a plan for the formation of a new administration. That attempt having failed, her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant to the right hon. gentleman her full permission to state all the circumstances of that negotiation. What I now propose is, that the right hon. gentleman should take the opportunity of making his statement; and when he has done so, I shall state to the House the reasons which have induced me and my right hon. friends to take back those places which we recently tendered to her Majesty. What I now propose is, that this House, at its rising, do adjourn to Wednesday next, and on that day it is my intention to move that, at its rising, it adjourn to the Friday in Whitsun week.

Sir R. PEEL then addressed the House to the following effect:—

Mr. Speaker, I have reserved to this place and to this occasion, the explanation which I feel it to be my duty to offer, with respect to the circumstances that have induced me to relinquish the attempt at forming an administration for conducting the Government of the country. In the outset of this explanation, I trust that it is not necessary for me to disclaim any sanction on my part of statements which have appeared before the public relating to this subject. Such statements were made without my sanction, and without my wishes, if my wishes could have prevented them. [Hear, hear.] I could most willingly forego all personal considerations on this occasion, and willingly bear any obloquy that might perhaps attach to me by my silence as to recent circumstances, but some of those circumstances were of so important and interesting a character, connected as they were with a pending change in the whole administration of the country, and the practice which has so long prevailed of informing the House of such matters, that my private feelings give way to what I feel to be the duty of entering into explanations of them in the face of this House and the country. [Hear, hear.]

I am fully aware of the difficulties which attend all such explanations, and there are some which are peculiar to the present case. From a portion of these, which would otherwise be insuperable, I have been relieved by her Majesty's most kind and gracious permission to give an explanation of the circumstances under which I relinquish the attempt to form an administration. For such permission I applied yesterday to Lord Melbourne. It is unnecessary for me, I presume, to read my own letter on the subject. The answer to it I received from Lord Melbourne, dated South street, May 12, was—"Lord Melbourne presents his compliments to Sir R. Peel, and having already, in expectation of such a request, taken her Majesty's pleasure on the subject, he feels himself authorized at once to signify to Sir R. Peel her Majesty's full permission to explain the circumstances under which he relinquished the attempt to form an administration, and with that view to make use of the correspondence with her Majesty, that took place on the 10th of May." After this gracious permission, no[one will, I presume, doubt that I am fully authorized to enter upon this explanation. In doing so, my chief anxiety is, that I may be fully mindful of the sacred obligations under which I am placed, to act with justice and impartiality toward the illustrious lady who is connected with these transactions.

Sir, under any circumstances, I trust that I should feel the full force of that obligation; but if any thing could add to the strength of that feeling, it would be the relation in which I have so lately stood to my Sovereign, and the intercourse which I have been graciously permitted to hold with her. Sir, it is well known, that in the progress of an attempt to form an administration much communication will pass, and many circumstances will occur, which need not necessarily enter into such an explanation as I am now making to the house; it is not, therefore, necessary for me to interrupt the statement of the more important facts of the case, by introducing matters which do not bear on those facts; but if, in the course of my statement, I should be thought to omit any important circumstance, or if the noble lord (John Russell) or any other member of the house will invite farther explanation on any point, I shall most readily give it, for I am most anxious that this house and the public mind should be most fully informed as to every material fact that has occurred. If the noble lord will put any question, or suggest any farther elucidation as to any part of my statement, I shall most readily, after the gracious permission I have received, answer any question or give any explanation that I can, without any reserve or qualification whatever. Sir, I will now proceed, therefore, to state those facts which appear to me to have the slightest reference to any matters requiring to be explained.

I waited on her Majesty by desire at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 8th of May. Her Majesty had previously seen the Duke of Wellington, and had invited him to assist her in the formation of a government.—The Duke of Wellington had informed her Majesty that the chief difficulty of a government would be in the House of Commons, and therefore, partly on other considerations, but chiefly on that, advised her Majesty to send for one who would have the advantage of being heard in the Commons as her Majesty's minister, and at the same time he suggested my name. I waited on her Majesty in consequence, and was asked whether I was willing to assist her Majesty in forming a new administration. Her Majesty observed to me at the same time that she had parted with her late advisers with great reluctance and regret. [Hear, hear, from the ministerial benches] Her Majesty added, that her late ministers had in all respects given her entire satisfaction, but that in consequence of their resignation, it became necessary to take steps to form a new administration. It is unnecessary for me to go into a detail of all that was said, but I must say that no one could have expressed more fully, more naturally, or more becomingly, the high sense she entertained of the services of her late ministers, and her regret at their loss, nor at the same time could any one have expressed principles more strictly constitutional with respect to the formation of a new government. [Hear.]

I did not hesitate to state to her Majesty that I was not insensible to the great difficulties with which I had to contend in the performance of the task she had been pleased to confide to me, but that having been a party to the vote of the House of Commons which had led to the necessity of forming a new administration, I felt it a paramount obligation on me to render her Majesty every assistance in my power, as much as if I myself had been the cause of the difficulties in which she had been placed. I therefore, at her Majesty's command undertook to form an administration, and I proposed to her Majesty that I should return on the following day, hoping that in the interim I should be able to arrange such a list as would secure the administration of the chief executive offices of the State, and to show to her Majesty and to the country that I was prepared promptly and energetically to perform the duty I had undertaken. [Hear, hear] I conferred, in the course of the day, (on Wednesday,) with those with whom I had the more immediate opportunity of so doing, and I requested that they would permit me to submit their names for her Majesty's approval, as constituting a part of the Government. The names I referred to were eight. They were the following:—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Mr. Goulburn, and Sir Henry Hardinge. On the following day I waited on her Majesty, and submitted those names for her approval, and at the same time stated to her Majesty, that while the Duke of Wellington placed his services entirely at her Majesty's disposal, his own inclination would be more gratified if he were permitted to hold a place in the cabinet without office, he taking the lead in the House of Lords (as the right hon. baronet was understood to say.) Her Majesty expressed a particular wish that the Duke of Wellington should hold some important office. [Hear]—I told her Majesty that I should, of course, convey her wish to the noble duke, at the same time assuring her Majesty that I had no doubt he would readily forego any private inclination of his own, and consent to take any office, however important, at her Majesty's wish. [Hear, hear] No question arose up to this time, either as to the formation of the government, or as to its conduct, on which I feel it necessary to remark. Her Majesty conceded at once without reserve, all that could be wished or expected, as far as related to offices in the household filled by noblemen or gentlemen holding seats in this or the other house of parliament. The difficulty related altogether to the situations in the household filled by ladies. In reference to this point, I think it much better, on mature consideration, that I should, in the first instance, enter into no statements as to impressions of what passed, but that I should confine myself exclusively to what actually did pass Because if I were here to state impressions, I should be stating only those which were my own, and arising from communications that passed where two parties only were present, and I must bear in mind that I alone am here to tell them. [Hear, hear.]

On the Wednesday evening, then, I had an opportunity of consulting at my own house with those friends whose names I was to present to her Majesty's approval on the next day. I stated to them—and there are now four of them present, who heard what passed—they are my noble friend the member for North Lancashire, (Lord Stanley,) my right hon. friend the member for the Cambridge University, (Mr. Goulburn,) and my right hon. friend the member of Pembroke, (Sir J. Graham,) and my right hon. and gallant friend the member for Launceston, (Sir H. Hardinge,)—I stated to them, and to the other friends already named, the course which I intended to take with respect to the household. In fact, before this, I had very little considered the household, and had very little information respecting it. I now speak of that portion of its offices which were held by ladies. I took the Red Book, and there saw the several departments of the household.

I said to those who were intended to be my future colleagues that, with respect to all those ladies of the household who were below the rank of a lady of the bedchamber, I should suggest no change to her Majesty, [cheers from the Opposition benches;] but with respect to the superior class of ladies holding office, I expressed a hope that those of them who were in immediate connexion with my political opponents would immediately relieve the new government from any farther trouble on the question by voluntarily resigning. [Loud cheering on the Opposition side of the House] At the same time I stated that I did think it of much importance, as conveying an intimation of her Majesty's entire confidence and support, that some change should be made with respect to some of the higher offices of the household filled by ladies, and I did express the names of the ladies of the bedchamber. I said, that even in some instances of these, where there was not any strong political connexion, I did not think any change would be necessary. This passed on the Wednesday evening: and I mentioned it merely as an indication of my willingness that any blame arising from any imperfection of my explanation, or from any misconception as to that explanation, should attach to me only. I saw her Majesty on the Thursday—and here I repeat, I shall confine myself, unless pressed to it, to the letters that passed between her Majesty and me. Early on the Friday morning, May the 10th, I had the honor to receive the following letter from her Majesty:—

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 10, 1839.

"The Queen having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel to remove the ladies of her bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings."

In three hours after the receipt of her Majesty's note, I addressed the following letter to her Majesty:

"WHITEHALL, May 10, 1839.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has had the honor of receiving your Majesty's note of this morning.

"In respectfully submitting to your Majesty's pleasure, and humbly returning into your Majesty's hands the important trust which your Majesty had been graciously pleased to commit to him, Sir Robert Peel trusts that your Majesty will permit him to state to your Majesty his impression with respect to the circumstances which have led to the termination of his attempt to form an administration for the conduct of your Majesty's service.

"In the interview with which your Majesty honored Sir R. Peel yesterday morning, after he had submitted to your Majesty the names of those whom he proposed to recommend to your Majesty for the principal executive appointments, he mentioned to your Majesty his earnest wish to be enabled, with your Majesty's sanction, so to constitute your Majesty's household, that your Majesty's confidential servants might have the advantage of a public demonstration of your Majesty's full support and confidence, and that at the same time, as far as possible, consistently with that demonstration, each individual appointment in the household should be entirely acceptable to your Majesty's personal feelings.

"On your Majesty expressing a desire that the Earl of Liverpool should hold an office in the household, Sir Robert Peel requested your Majesty's permission at once to offer to Lord Liverpool the office of Lord Steward, or any other which he might prefer.

"Sir Robert Peel then observed, that he should have every wish to apply a similar principle to the chief appointments which are filled by the ladies of your Majesty's household; upon which your Majesty was pleased to remark, that you must reserve the whole of those appointments, and that it was your Majesty' pleasure that the whole should continue as at present, without any change.

"The Duke of Wellington, in the interview to which your Majesty subsequently admitted him, understood also that this was your Majesty's determination, and concurred with Sir Robert Peel in opinion that, considering the great difficulties at the present crisis, and the expediency of making every effort, in the first instance, to conduct the public business of the country with the aid of the present parliament, it was essential to the success of the commission with which your Majesty had honored Sir Robert Peel, that he should have that public proof of your Majesty's entire support and confidence which would be afforded by the permission to make some changes in that part of your Majesty's household which your Majesty resolved on maintaining entirely without change.

"Having had the opportunity, through your Majesty's gracious consideration, of reflecting upon this point, he humbly submits to your Majesty, that he is reluctantly compelled, by a sense of public duty, and of the interests of your Majesty's service, to adhere to the opinion which he ventured to express to your Majesty.

"He trusts he may be permitted, at the same time, to express to your Majesty his grateful acknowledgments for the distinction which your Majesty conferred upon him, by requiring his advice and assistance in the attempt to form an administration, and his earnest prayer that whatever arrangements your Majesty may be enabled to make for that purpose, may be most conducive to your Majesty's personal comfort and happiness, and to the promotion of the public welfare."

Sir, although I may not be allowed to enter into any statements as to what occurred at that time, yet I may be permitted to refer to the reports that have arisen as to the individuals whom I proposed for officers in the household. [Hear] Sir, I can only say that these are the single names which I submitted to her Majesty for any appointment in her Majesty's household. The first was the Earl of Liverpool, whom her Majesty had wished to hold some office in the household, and the only two other names which I proposed, and which I declare I did exclusively from an impression that they would be most acceptable to her Majesty, were those of my noble friend the member for Dorsetshire, if I could persuade him to lay aside his strong sense of public duty and accept office, and of my noble friend Lord Sidney, with the same motive. [Hear.] I have also heard it said, Sir, that I proposed an universal dismissal of the ladies of the household, [hear,] and among them one of the earliest friends of her Majesty—the Baroness Lehzen. [Hear, hear] I heard that stated, Sir, on the evening of Friday, but my answer to the person who informed me of the report was, that this was the first time for the last four years that the name of that lady had occurred to me, and that I had never mentioned it to her Majesty—[cheers from the Opposition;] and I must refer with respect to my intentions—still, however, charging myself with all blame for the intentions which I held as to constituting her Majesty's household—to the testimony of my honorable friends who are now sitting near me. [Hear.] Sir, I did decline to undertake the duty of forming an administration on the understanding that the whole of the appointments in her Majesty's household that were held by ladies should, without exception, continue unchanged. I did come to that conclusion—[hear, hear;] but I did it on public considerations, and from a sincere belief that it was impossible to encounter the difficulties with which I was encompassed in attempting to conduct public affairs, unless I had the most unequivocal proofs of her Majesty's confidence. Sir, it appeared to me, that never was there a time when a demonstration of that entire confidence and support was more absolutely necessary than the present. [Cheers from the Opposition]

The duties of the office of Prime Minister are, as I conceive, the most arduous, the most important, that any human being can be called upon to perform, [cheers;] it is the greatest trust, almost without exception, in the whole civilized world, that can fall on any individual. [Cheers] Sir, I was ready to undertake that office; but could I look around me in the present condition of public affairs, and not see that it was my absolute duty to myself, to this great country, and above all to her Majesty, to require every aid that could possibly be given to me? [Cheers from the Opposition] What were the questions, Sir, that immediately presented themselves for my consideration? The state of India, the state of Jamaica, and the state of Canada, would all require my immediate consideration, and would call, perhaps, for some proportion of legislative measures. I should have had also to consider the state of this country, with insurrection rife in many of its provinces, rendering it necessary, according to the letter published by the noble lord, that all the respectable persons in the country should unite in endeavoring to suppress these disturbances.—[Hear, hear] But in addition to these public questions, was there ever a time when such duties were so peculiarly arduous? [Cheers from the Opposition] Sir, on seeing the present agitated condition of the country, I considered that it would be my duty to endeavor to conduct public affairs through the intervention of the present parliament. [Cheers]

I did not think it would be advisable to follow the course pursued in 1834, and have a dissolution of Parliament. On considering the state of the country, notwithstanding the balance of parties in the House, I thought it my duty in the first place to try the present House of Commons. [Hear] But what is my condition in the present Parliament? I should begin the government with a minority. [Cheers and counter-cheers] I did not shrink from the functions that were proposed to me, but could I be insensible of the difficulties with which I must have to contend, or overlook this fact, that in the House of Commons I did not commence with a majority? [Cheers and counter-cheers] If, then, I began the administration of public affairs without the confidence of the House of Commons, could I ask for less than that I should have the entire and unqualified confidence of the Crown? [Cheers and counter cheers] Her Majesty's ministers retired on the question of Jamaica, with a majority of five. I should have had to undertake the settlement of the affairs of Jamaica with a minority of five; and that minority consisting, amongst others, of 10 gentlemen on whose support most probably I could not place much dependence in future. [Cheers and laughter.]

The first conflict I should have had to fight would have been the selection of a Speaker On the very first day on which I took my seat as Prime Minister of this great country, and as a member of the House of Commons, I should have had perhaps to risk the fate of the government, or been driven to a dissolution of parliament, on the choice of Speaker. [Hear] Sir, all these considerations impressed me with the deepest convictions that it was my public duty, that it was an indispensable duty on my part, a duty I owed to the Queen, to seek for every possible demonstration that I possessed her Majesty's entire confidence; and I confess to you, Sir, without reserve or hesitation, that it did appear to me that if some of the chief officers of the household were held by relatives of those ministers whom I had displaced [vociferous cheering from the Opposition, returned by the ministerial side.] and who are my rivals for political power [continued cheering]—I say, Sir, it did appear to me, that I never could impress the country with a conviction that I possessed her Majesty's confidence. [Cheers and counter-cheers]

Let me take that particular question on which my difficulty would particularly rest. Who can disguise from himself the conviction that my difficulty would not be the state of Canada—nor the state of Jamaica; but that it really would be the question of Ireland? [Cheers and counter-cheers.] No, Sir, I admit it fully. What would have been the facts? I should have undertaken the office of Prime Minister, wishing to carry on public affairs through the intervention of this House of Commons, if possible; in order to save this country from the agitation, and perhaps perils, of a dissolution; and on the question of Ireland I should have begun with a minority against a majority of twenty-two, who decided in favor of the policy of the present Irish government.—The principal members of the present Irish government, whose policy was approved by a majority of this House, were the Marquis of Normanby and the noble lord opposite, the Secretary for Ireland. Sir, the two chief offices of the household that are filled by ladies are held by the sister of the noble lord and the wife of the Marquis of Normanby. [Cheers] I say not a word in reference to those ladies; that is not prompted by every feeling of respect, for they are persons who cast the highest lustre on the Court, less by their rank than their own eminent merits [Cheers]; but I ask any one whether they think it would be possible that I could safely undertake the conduct of an administration and the management of Irish affairs in this House, consenting as a previous stipulation that the whole of the ladies who now form part of the household should continue to fill their present offices? [Great cheering and counter-cheering] Sir, the policy of these things depends not upon precedents, not upon what was done at other times, but mainly rests upon the consideration of the present period. [Hear, hear]

The household has assumed a political character [cheers from the Opposition,] on account of the appointment that have been made to it by her Majesty. I do not complain of it; it may have been wise to place in the immediate offices of the household ladies connected with the members of the government; but when a change of that government takes place, it does embarrass the government if those ladies are to remain. [Cheers] I do not mean to say that any unfair use may have been made of such opportunities; those ladies may have attended only to the duties of their office; but does not that question equally apply to the lords of the bedchamber? [Cheers] The true question is, whether, in point of public impression, it would be considered that a minister had the confidence of the Crown when the near relatives of his immediate political opponents were in the highest offices of the household. [Cheers.]

My impression was, that according to public opinion, I should not have the confidence of her Majesty. It has been said, moreover, that in the event of any change in the government, the Marquis of Normanby is a candidate for the office of Prime Minister; [hear, hear;] and the noble lord has been designated as the leader of the House of Lords, [hear, hear, and a laugh from the Opposition;] and I know not whether the talents of the noble marquis might not justify his holding that position, [cheers;] but, Sir, I ask you to look to former times—take Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, or any other minister, and let me ask this question—during the severity of contest, should you, being Prime Minister, not object to the wife of your chief political opponent holding an office that placed her in immediate contact with her Majesty? [Cheers and counter cheers] I felt, Sir, it was impossible that I could contend successfully with all the difficulties by which I was surrounded, unless I had a proof of the entire confidence of the Crown.

As I said before, I should begin without any certainty of a majority in the House of Commons, and I should have to rely on an appeal to the good sense of many members for their support, and to the forbearance of others, to enable me to carry on the government, being perfectly prepared, on the failure of my attempt to govern with the present House of Commons, to advise her Majesty to resort to the only means which might enable me to retain my post. But if the agreement, if the understanding upon which I was to enter upon my office was, that I should encounter all those difficulties, and yet that the ladies of those who preceded me, of those with whom I was to be in daily conflict, were to be in immediate contact with the Queen, and considering the political character given to the household, that I was to acquiesce in that, there was something still stronger than any personal consideration, and it was this, Sir, that although the public would lose nothing by my abandonment, although the public would perhaps lose nothing by my eternal exclusion from power: yet the public would lose, and I should be abandoning my duty to myself, to the country, and above all, to the Queen, if I permitted as an understanding on my acceptance of office, that the ladies connected with my warmest political opponents, should continue to retain offices in the household—there was something that told me I must not undertake the office of Prime Minister of this great country. [Cheers] Sir, I have endeavored to give this explanation in as fair and unexceptionable a manner as I can, and I owe it to truth to state that intervening reflections have only confirmed my previous impressions. [The right honourable baronet resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.]

WHIG PROPHETS.

Notwithstanding the refutation so often of Whig prophecies concerning elections, the leaders still persist in uttering them. But we begin to see increasing distrust among their followers in the oracular wisdom of their political priesthood Blunder on blunder has occurred so frequently and in such quick succession—not to call their extravagant prognostics by a worse name than blunders—that the faith of the Federal party has not only become shaken in the predictions, but their confidence is diminished even in their positive statements of results.

Besides the recent signal deception of these foregone conclusions—in respect to the elections in New Hampshire and New York—we have now to add another conspicuous one from Virginia.

Thus the unscrupulous Richmond Whig, before the election, asserted that of the twenty one members to Congress "*we have full faith in Virginia's returning a majority of Opposition members,*" when the result has demonstrated not only its falsity, but the mortifying loss of at least three. They are Mallory, Barton and Haymond, whom, it predicted, "*the Whigs will elect,*" and six or seven more, whom they declared to have fair chances of success.

As to the vacancies in the Senate, they assumed the election probable of one or two more Federalists than facts have justified; and claimed ninety Whigs and Conservatives in the H. of Delegates certain, to only forty-nine Democrats, leaving seven as doubtful.

They boasted, that, on joint ballot, they would *sweep the decks.* They insisted that they had *faith* in such an extravagant prediction, which amounted to a majority of between forty and fifty, when the results have shown a decided majority the other way.

They came within about fifty per cent. of the truth, and yet we suppose will still have the effrontery to persist in making similar prophecies hereafter, and in expecting their deluded disciples to believe in them. But we trust that the public are beginning to see which of the party presses are most to be confided in.—*Globe.*

MEXICO, May 10, 1839.

The Federalists under Mexia and Urrea, on their march from Tuspan to Puebla, have suffered a total defeat in the vicinity of the latter place, from which they will hardly be able to recover, and we believe Tampico must now surrender.

Mexia had been seduced by some treacherous promises to enter a narrow defile, where all at once he was attacked by five times the number of his own troops, notwithstanding he made a most desperate resistance for more than five hours. The battle is reported to have been a very bloody one, and Mexia very likely would have succeeded in fighting his way through the already retreating opponents, had it not been for a reinforcement of five hundred cavalry which came to the assistance of the latter. Mexia has been taken and shot on the spot by order of Santa Ana. Urrea has fled.

[*N. O. Bulletin, May* 27.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 1.

Severe Storms—This region of country has lately been visited by a succession of the most violent storms of rain and hail that we have ever known.—The corn fields are literally *washed away*, and much damage has been done to the wheat and oat crops in the country; and in town, our gardens and windows have suffered to a great extent. The Morus Multicaulis, as well as more *necessary* vegetables, have been limbed by the hail, and we fear much of it will not recover. From what we have seen and heard, we do not believe the wheat crop in this county will be half an average one—though some few farmers have very promising crops. The Maryland and Pennsylvania papers give much more favorable accounts, and we understand that throughout the Valley of Virginia, and in Loudoun and Fauquier, the harvest will be abundant.—*Advocate.*

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

THE subscribers having purchased the BUFFALO SPRINGS, in the county of Mecklenburg, Va., respectfully inform the Public generally, that they will be prepared to receive and accommodate Visitors by the first of June next. The buildings appertaining to the Springs, have undergone considerable improvement since the last season—a number of cabins have been erected, under the particular directions of the Proprietors, and constructed with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of Boarders—They are commodious and airy—a spacious dining hall has been fitted up of sufficient size to accommodate three hundred persons with convenience—and many other improvements have been made in the establishment conducive to the comfort of the invalid and gratification of the gay.—The table shall be supplied with all varieties of provision common to the season, served up in a style that will suit the most fastidious—and the bar with first-rate liquors of all sorts, selected especially by one of the partners. A select band of music has also been procured for the season. The Water has been found by analysis, to contain, carbonate of iron, sulphur, sulphate of magnesia, nitre, &c., &c., and a happy combination of tonic, sudorific, diuretic, and aperient remedies, peculiarly adapted to the relief of that frightful catalogue of diseases dependent on derangement of the functions of the Liver, Stomach and Skin. They forbear, however, saying any more on this head, as the renovated health of thousands who have tried it will attest its virtue and efficacy more fully and satisfactorily than could possibly be done in an advertisement. Since Nature, then, has done so much for the unfortunate subject of disease, by the sanative properties of this water, the subscribers are determined to spare no exertion or expense to continue, improve and enlarge their accommodations to meet the annually increasing number of visitors, and flatter themselves that inducements will be held out to those of the community who travel either for health or pleasure, inferior to none of the popular watering places of our country. Mr. Feild and lady will reside at the place, and give their personal attention to the management of the establishment. A mail coach will run daily from the town of Clarkesville to the springs for the accommodation of visitors. JOHN S. FEILD,
ALEXANDER S. JONES.
May 23 6—w4w*

Mammoth White Silk Worm Eggs.

THE subscriber has remaining unsold a few thousand Eggs, of the celebrated kind, at his residence near the Virginia Baptist Seminary. Persons who wish to get the genuine kind had better make early application. JAMES O. BREEDEN.
June 7 9—tf

Red House Tavern, Charlotte county, Va

THIS Establishment is now under the management of Mr. William P. Harvey, who is well qualified to attend to it. I pledge myself to my former friends and patrons, that he will keep a good Table, Bar, and Stable, with a choice selection of the good things which our country affords. CLEMENT HANCOCK.
April 21 4—1mif

EDUCATION.—A Gentleman who is competent to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and the higher branches of pure Mathematics, wishes employment as Tutor in a private family, or Teacher in an Academy. He has had two years experience in teaching. He will bring satisfactory testimonials of his character and competency. Refer (post paid) to Wm. H. Harrison, Elk Hill P. O., Amelia.
May 28 6—w4w

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS—1839.

To Merchants Families and Others.

ROBERT H. JENKINS has opened the following extensive assortment of new, fashionable and cheap Dry Goods, which he will sell for cash or acceptances, by wholesale or retail, as low as any place in the United States—

Bonnets—40 cases misses' and ladies' Leghorn and straw Bonnets, all the new styles worn

Flowers and Ribbons—An extensive variety of bonnet and head Flowers and Ribbons of all kinds

Calicoes—2,000 pieces Calicoes at great bargains—fast colors—at 8, 10 and 12 1 2 cents—and beautiful fine goods of new patterns at 1s, 20 cents, &c.

Colored Muslins and Bishop Lawns—200 pieces of these Goods for ladies' dresses—new and cheap

Irish Linens—5 cases from 25 cents to the finest article imported—best grass bleach

Linen Goods—20 bales and cases Burlaps, British Oznaburgs, Towellings of all kinds, Sheetings, Diapers, Napkins, &c.

Gloves and Hosiery—Every description of Stockings and Gloves for ladies, gentlemen, boys, girls, and male and female servants

Domestic Goods—Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks and Drillings

Capes and Collars—An extensive assortment of worked Capes and Collars, great bargains

Lace Goods—Thread and bobbinet Laces, Edgings and Insertings; figured Lace for veils and caps; Quillings, &c

Veils—Lace and gauze Veils, new styles

Hdkfs and Scarfs—100 doz, all of the newest descriptions imported

Canton Matting—100 pieces red and white

Bandboxes—100 nests

Silks—Plain and figured, all qualities and colors

Flannels—Gauze and patent Flannels

Men's Summer Wear—Every kind of Cloth and Cassimere; plain and fancy Drillings; Vestings of Silk and Marseilles; yellow and blue Nankeens; Pocket Hdkfs; Suspenders; cotton and silk Shirts and Drawers

Also, Many new Fancy Goods, of a rare, choice description.
April 4 107—2aw4w&wSt

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES!

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c., or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Medical Advertiser and the Compiler.

Price per bottle: pint $2; quart $3.

ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This medicine is in all Venereal Disorders, a certain remedy, and will cure the deepest rooted ulcers, without leaving any inconvenience to the patient, when all other remedies have been found ineffectual; and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefitted in 24 hours. Price per bottle, pint $2; quart $3.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa, Strictures, and Gleet—also, of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours. Price for the Abyssinia Mixture, in liquid, per bottle: 4 ounces, $2; half pint $3; for the same in paste, per box, $2.

GOLD MINE BALSAM for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.; Price 50 cents.

AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the stomach, numbness or weakness in the limbs, rheumatism, &c.; 4 ounces 50 cents; half pint $1; pint $2.

DEPURATIVE POWDER, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer; 50 cents per box.

JAPAN OINTMENT for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer, $1.

BENGAL OINTMENT for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, eruptions of the skin, and foul ulcers, is to be applied besides the Restorer; $1.

UNIVERSAL, OR STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer, 50 cents per box.

Remedy for Fluor Albus, per box, $2.

POWDER FOR FLUOR ALBUS, &c., which has in complaints of long standing, to assist the Restorer; 50 cents.

DR.