

ted by his successor. The council was attended by about 100 members, and by the Lord Mayor and a deputation from the City. The following Declaration was issued.

At the Court of Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty being this day present in Council was pleased to make the following

**DECLARATION.**

The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the Death of His Majesty, my beloved Uncle, has involved on me the duty of administering the Government of this Empire. This awful responsibility is imposed on me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.

I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the melioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordship might be made public, which her Majesty, was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the proclamation of the Queen took place at St. James's Palace, and at Charing-Cross, Temple-Bar, and the corner of Chancery lane, at each place in presence of an immense concourse of people, and amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Previously to this ceremony the Queen, accompanied by her mother the Duchess of Kent and other attendants, was escorted by the Life Guards from Kensington Palace to St. James's Palace. She was received by the public on her passage and in the Court-yard, with loud and reiterated cheers. During the first reading of the proclamation, the Queen was present at one of the windows of the Palace, which was open upon the Court yard.

On the 22d the following Message was sent to the two houses of Parliament by the Queen.

"Victoria, Regina.

"The Queen entertains the fullest confidence that the House of Lords will participate, in the deep affliction which her Majesty feels on the death of the late King, whose constant desire to promote the interests, maintain the liberties, and improve the laws and institutions of the country, will ensure to his name and memory the heartfelt and affectionate respect of all his Majesty's subjects.

"The present state of public business at

this period of the session, when considered in connection with the law which imposes on her Majesty the duty of summoning a new parliament within a limited time, render it inexpedient, in the judgment of her Majesty, that any new measure should be recommended for your lordships' adoption, with the exception of such as may be required for carrying on the public service, from the closing of the present session till the meeting of the new parliament. (Signed) "Victoria, Regina."

In the two houses addresses of congratulation and condolence were moved by Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russell. In the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey and Lord Brougham made short speeches bearing ample testimony to the amiable and excellent character of the deceased King. Speeches of a similar import were made in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel. The addresses passed unanimously.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.**—A dissolution of Parliament may now be expected in about six weeks and not a moment ought to be lost in preparing for the conflict. The approaching election is the most important which has taken place since 1831.—It will in all probability determine for several years the spirit in which the government is to be conducted.—The complexion of her first parliament will naturally exercise great influence in deciding the opinions of our youthful Queen as to what really is the state of public feeling.—*Liverpool Journal, June 24.*

**LONDON, June 22, (Thursday Evening.)**—The money business in the city has seldom occupied so little attention as it has done to day, and even the American houses have ceased to be a subject of remark; every one is occupied more or less in watching the first incidents of the new reign. Much astonishment is expressed at the statements which are so currently made of an approaching dissolution of Parliament, without completing any of the important measures which have been so long under discussion.—*Times.*

**FOREIGN.**

**DECLARATION OF WAR BY BUENOS AYRES AGAINST PERU.**—By the ship Bruuis, Captain Adams, we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 27th May. The British Packet of that date contains a Declaration of War by the Republic of Buenos Ayres against Peru, now under the protection of Santa Cruz, who is also President of Bolivin. Chili declared war against Peru some time ago. So there are two against two; Chili and Buenos Ayres against Bolivin and Peru. All the Republics of South America are thus mingled in the strife, except the Banda Orientale, and the old Republic of Colombia, now divided into the Republics of Ecuador, New Grenada, and Venezuela. It will be difficult for these to avoid being drawn into the vortex, particularly Ecuador, which from its local position is most exposed.—*St. John, N. B. Courier.*

**DISTRESSING NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.**—A letter received by a merchant of this City from a correspondent at St. Juan, Central America of the 23d ultimo, contains distressing intelligence from that country. The Cholera was raging to a frightful extent on the west coast. Six hundred had died of that dreadful disease between the 4th and the 30th of May.—*Id.*

**TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.**

"BAYONNE, June 17, Half-past Two, P. M. "On the 13th, the Baron de Meer writes to the General-in-Chief of the army of the Centre

that he joined battle with the enemy in the environs of Isona, and completely routed him, after a combat of four hours. The loss of the Carlists is estimated at 2000 men, and that of the Christians at 500 put hors de combat."

From another telegraphic despatch we learn that on the 12th Don Carlos was at Santa Maria de Meya, between Pons and Tresp.

**BORDEAUX, June 11.**—Oran reached Saragossa on the evening of the 12th. He left it the next day with some battalions to go in the direction of Calatyud, in order to protect from Cabrera a convoy of money and ammunition which had left Madrid on the 7th. Cabrera was at Molina of Araga on the 11th, with from 6000 or 7000 men."

"NARBONNE June 20, 7 o'clock.

"FORT LES BAINS, June 12, at night.—The approach of Treintany has caused fermentation at Bayonne. Gen. Pastor was at Molen del Rey on the 16th, without having reached the factions. On the 15th Don Carlos and Don Sebastian were at Solsona. One hundred Navarrese came on the 17th to Fernols to levy rations. On the 18th the Governor of Puycerda was in fear of an attack."

**UNITED STATES.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1837.

This has been a great day in Philadelphia, in consequence of the launching of the "big ship," as she is so appropriately called. The throng of spectators which assembled to witness this event was immense—many estimate the number at over one hundred thousand, and I think this is not far out of the way. The Delaware was covered with vessels of all descriptions—ships, brigs, schooners, steamboats, sloops, pleasure barges and boats of every kind—and all of them crowded with people. Numerous stages were erected in the neighbourhood, which were literally thronged, besides the roofs of all the houses in the vicinity, the wharves and every other place where they could get a chance to stand. At a quarter past two p. m. two guns were fired from the saluting battery, to announce that the ship was ready to be launched: and in about 15 minutes after that, this great marine monster glided majestically into the water, amidst the firing of cannon, mingled with enthusiastic shouts of one hundred thousand voices.

There certainly never was a prettier launch, and it reflects great credit upon those who had charge of it. What is most remarkable I have not yet heard of a single accident.—*N. York Courier & Inquirer.*

**CARD.**

Mr JAMES FOCO, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.  
May 31st. tf

**TO LET.**



THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. tf

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country. Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax June 14