British News.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 30.

The Marriage Act Amendment bill was read a third time, and passed, after the adoption of some amendments.

The Education and Charities bill was withdrawn by *Lord Brougham* till next session.

The *Duke of Wellington*, in a conversation as to the deferred measures regarding Ireland, expressed his readiness to concur with the Government next session in any reasonable measures for the final settlement of the Corporation and Tithe questions, which had been so long in agitation.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented a bill to provide for the appointment of Lords Justices in the case of the next successor to the Crown being out of the realm at the time of the demise of her Majesty.

A great number of public and private bills were forwarded, in their progress through the house, without discussion.

Monday, July 3.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the Sugar Duties bill, the wills' bill, the Limitation of Actions bill, and to twelve private bills.

A discussion arose on the presentation of a petition by *Lord Belhaven*, from the General Assembly of Scotland, for increased church-accomodation, in which *Lord Melbourne*, the *Earl of Aberdeen*, the *Earl of Haddington*, and *Lord Camperdown* took part.

The Lords' Justices bill, to make provisions in the event of the demise of her Majesty, and her successor being out of the kingdom, was read a second time.

Tuesday, July 4.

The bills for amending the Criminal Law were, on the motion of *Lord Denman*, read a second time, after *Lord Wynford* and *Lord Lyndhurst* had pointed out what they considered material defects and inconsistencies in the bills, which would require alteration in committee.

A conference was had with the Commons relative to the amendments made in the English Municipal Corporation Amendment bill, and the reasons of the Commons for dissenting from the proposed amendments were ordered to be printed, but no day was fixed for their consideration.

The Lords' Justices' bill was committed, and the report ordered to be received on Thursday next.

Numerous private and public bills were advanced a stage.

Wednesday, July 5

Several bills were brought from the Commons and read a first time.

The Tithes Commutation bill was amended in committee, and the report ordered to be brought up on Friday.

ATTORNIES' AND SOLICITORS' BILL.—*Lord Brougham*, on moving the second reading of this bill, said that its chief object was to provide for the admission of attornies and solicitors, after being registered as articled clerks in one of the four Courts of Law, for the space of three years instead of seven, who shall have taken degrees in the London University or Durham College, as well as to reduce the fees attendant upon such admission.—*Lord Abinger* thought the clause which related to the practice of attornies required consideration.—*Lord Brougham* promised to reconsider the clause, and after a few words from *Lord Langdale*, the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 29.

The Imprisonment for Debt bill was committed, some amendments had been proposed and agreed to.

On the question of going into committee on the Final Registration of Electors bill a division took place, when there was a majority of 53 in favour of proceeding with the bill.

The bills for amending the Criminal Law were read a third time and passed, and numerous other important bills were advanced a stage, without discussion.

The Freeman's Admission bill was the only measure put off till next session.—Adjurned at half-past 8 o'clock.

June 30.

OFFICERS OF MARINES.—In answer to a question from *Lord G. Lennox*, *Mr. G. Wood* replied, that an order in Council had been issued, which he hoped would give permanent relief to the officers of the Royal Marines. Within a week the different appointments would be notified.

THE BUDGET.

The house having gone into a committee of supply, The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to bring forward his financial statement. The right hon. gent. said that during the last year both the income and the expenditure had exceeded the original estimates. The probable income had been calculated at £46,980,000, while its actual amount was £48,453,000. The expenses had also been greater than was calculated, partly in consequence of the increased interest on Exchequer Bills, but chiefly through the circumstance that the claims for West India compensation had exceeded by nearly £400,000 the sum at which they were taken. Still the surplus of receipt over expenditure last year was such as to enable the government to pay off an amount of debt which they had not calculated upon. For the present year the prospects were less favourable. The circumstances which operated last year to raise the produce of different branches of the revenue could not be expected again to occur, and the expenditure would not admit of any reduction. The estimated surplus of income over expenditure, therefore would not amount to more than £384,000. The income for the current year was estimated in the whole at £47,246,000 being more than £1,000,000 less than it amounted to for the past twelve months. The expenditure, exclusive of the interest on the West India Loan, would be £45,786,000. The interest on that loan would reduce the surplus of £1,453,000 to £668,000, and the deficiency of ways and means which had to be made good, amounting to rather more than £223,000 would leave the surplus of £384,006. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to express his regret that his surplus was not larger, as he had hoped to be able to take into favourable consideration some of the claims that had been made for the reduction of taxes, particularly of those which pressed heavily upon the industry of the country. At the same time, he thought it right to say that he believed there was no ground for any apprehension as to the resources of the country. Within the last two or three weeks the elections of extended transactions had been developing themselves in various parts of the country. The revenue receipts were also increasing, and the condition of the country generally was such as to give them more confidence now than they could have felt two or three months ago. The reduction of the glass duty had converted a failing income into an increasing one. So, in respect to the paper duty, the result had been most satisfactory. While in the quarter ending February, 1836, the amount charged did not exceed 18,000,000lbs. in the quarter ending February, 1837, it had increased to 28,000,000lbs. Another matter was the reduction of the stamp duty on newspapers, the effect of which had been to add considerably to the income, from the income, from the duty on paper. With his small surplus, however, he could not, as an honest man, propose any reduction. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving that there be granted in aid to her Majesty the sum of £13,622,800 by an issue of Exchequer bills.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that from the year 1831 to 1836 inclusive there had been a gross reduction in the public debt of £8,328,000.

Mr. Hume regretted that a much greater reduction had not taken place, and he also had to complain that some of those taxes that pressed severely on the industry of the people had not been removed He thought that government without any inconvenience, and with much benefit to the country, might have dispensed with two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. He considered it the duty of that house to challenge every item of outlay, and the scrutiny would be attended with much advantage to the public. Hon. members were once more about to visit their constituents, and solicit their suffrages, after not having effected the least good for the country during the entire session; literally nothing had been done, and he would tell ministers that if they felt anxious for a continuance of the support of the people the next parliament must differ widely from this in its results.

Several members delivered their opinions on the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several suggestions were thrown out by hon. members, after which the resolution was agreed to.

Several estimates were then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

LONDON, 6th July *Thursday Evening, 1-2 past seven.*—Don Carlos has fairly outwitted the Queen's Generals, and has crossed the Ebro, it is believed, at two points. While he was amusing Baron De Meer with a demonstration towards Barcelona, he was, in reality, making his way towards Cabrera. Whither Don Carlos is bound is not so certain. Espartero is hastening to defend Castile, and Baron de Meer is following Don Carlos at a respectful distance. If the whole Spanish people were not the victims of the anarchy which prevails in Spain, the game of war which is now played there would be a most amusing farce.

THE REVENUE.—The return of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. exhibits a deficiency of £865,355 on the preceding quarter, and of £1,201,439 as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1836. The deficiency in the Excise amounts to £551,505, and in the Customs to £412,502.

Both houses of Parliament have been engaged this afternoon with public business, and are now sitting, but the matters before them are not of great importance.

The Queen gave audiences yesterday at Kensington Palace to the Earl of Minto, Lord Glenelg, and Sir Herbert Taylor.—In the evening her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, took a carriage airing through the Regent's Park to the foot of Highgate Hill.

The removal of the remains of his late Majesty to the Royal Vault will be communicated by rockets to the metropolis, and the mournful intelligence will be followed by the firing of the Park and Tower guns. The bells in the metropolis will continue tolling until the funeral is over, and at Windsor minute guns will be fired during the time.

Parliament will not be prorogued by the Queen in person, it being considered unadvisable to subject her Majesty to unnecessary excitement. Her hitherto tranquil habits, so well suited to a young person of delicate constitution, require to be disturbed gradually and with care. It is however her Majesty's intention to open the new Parliament, and to deliver the address to the Lords and Commons from the throne.

Consols for the Account closed this afternoon at 92 1-4 3-8. Exchequer Bills 35 to 37 prem.

CEREMONIAL FOR THE INTERMENT OF HIS LATE MOST SACRED MAJESTY KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH OF BLESSED MEMORY, IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE, AT WINDSOR, ON SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1837.

The remains of his late most gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, will lie in state, in the Waterloo Chamber, in Windsor Castle, attended by one of the lords of his late Majesty's bedchamber, two grooms of his late Majesty's bedchamber, two officers of arms, four of his late Majesty's gentlemen ushers, six of the honourable band of gentlemen at arms, and eight of the yeomen of the guard, from Friday, the 7th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, to the time of interment.

The state apparment will be hung with black cloth, as also the great staircase and the communication leading therefrom, in which will be stationed gentlemen at arms and yeomen of the guard.

The royal body, covered with a purple velvet pall, thereon escochens of the royal arms, with the imperial crown of the united kingdom, and the royal crown of Hanover laid thereon, will be placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having escochcons: the royal standard will be suspended under the canopy and over the royal body; and the following banners—viz: the union banner, the banner of St. George, the banner of Scotland, the banner of Ireland, the banner of Hanover, and the banner of Brunswick, will be supported by the gentlemen at arms, and arranged on each side of the royal body.

At the head of the corpse will be seated the lord of the bed chamber, between two grooms of the bed chamber, as supporters; on each side of the body two gentlemen ushers of his late majesty; and the officers of arms will stand at the feet.

The public will be admitted to the state apartment from ten to four o'clock on Friday, the 7th instant, and from ten to three on the following day.

CEREMONIAL.

On Saturday evening the 8th inst., at nine o'clock, the procession (having been previously formed in St. George's hall) will move through the state apartment, and down the great stair case, when the royal remains will be conveyed to St. George's chapel in the following order:—

Trumpets and Kettle Drums, and Drums and Fifes of the Foot Guards.
Drums and Fifes of the Royal Household.
Trumpets and Kettle Drums of the Royal Household.
Knight Marshal's men, two & two with black staves.
The Knight Marshal.
Naval Knights of Windsor.
Military Knights of Windsor.
Pages of her majesty the Queen Dowager.
Pages of his late majesty.
Apothecary to his late majesty. Surgeons to his late majesty's Household.
The Curate of Windsor. The Vicar of Windsor.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his late Majesty.
Pages of Honor to his late majesty.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his late majesty.
Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters to his late majesty.
Serjeant Surgeons to his late majesty.
Physicians in Ordinary to his late majesty.
Household Chaplain to his late majesty.
Equerries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
Equerries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Equerries to her royal highness the Princess Augusta,
Equerries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Equerries to his royal highness the Duke of Sussex.
Aides de camp to his late majesty.
Quart.-mast.-Gen. Adjutant-Gen.
of the Forces. of the Forces.
Equerries to her majesty the Queen Dowager.
Equerries to his late majesty.
Clerk marshal and First Equerry to his late majesty.
Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy chamber to his late majesty.
Groom of the robes to his late majesty.
Groom of the bed chamber to his late majesty.
master of the robes to his late majesty.
Solicitor General. Attorney General.
Commissioners of the court of Bankruptcy.
Judges of the court of Bankruptcy.
chief Judge of the court of Bankruptcy.
Barons of the Exchequer.
Justices of the court of common Pleas.
Justices of the court of Queen's Bench.
The Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer. The Lord chief Justice of the common Pleas.
The Vice chancellor of England. The master of the rolls.
The Lord chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Officers of the Board of Green cloth—viz.:
master of his late majesty's Household. Treasurer of his late majesty's Household. comptroler of his late majesty's Household.
Privy councillors (not Peers) attended by the clerks of the council in Ordinary.
Pursuivant.
Eldest sons of Barons.
Eldest sons of Viscounts.
Pursuivant.
Barons.
Pursuivant.
Bishops.
Pursuivant.
Eldest sons of Earls.
Pursuivant.
Viscounts.
Eldest sons of marquisses.
Herald.
Earls.
Herald.
Eldest sons of Dukes.
Herald.
marquisses.
Herald.
Dukes.
Herald.
The minister of state of Hanover.
The Earl marshal of England. The Deputy Lord Great chamberlain.
The Lord Privy seal. The Lord Pres't. of council.
Herald.
Archbishops.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Norroy King of Arms.
Lords of his late majesty's bed-chamber.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Capt. of the hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms.
master of the Horse to her majesty the Queen Dowager. master of the Horse to his late majesty.
Groom of the stole to his late majesty.
Banners to be borne by Peers—viz.:
The banner of Brunswick. The banner of Hanover.
The banner of Ireland. The banner of Scotland.
The banner of St. George. The Union banner.

THE ROYAL STANDARD.

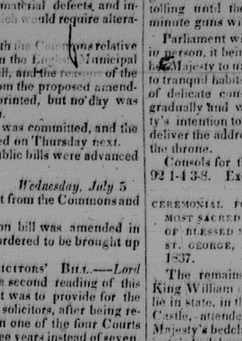
THE ROYAL CROWN

of Hanover, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by the secretary of the Hanoverian Legation, and supported on each side by two Gentlemen Ushers of his late majesty.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN

Supporter. of the United Kingdom, Supporter.
Gentleman Usher to his late majesty. borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Garter King of Arms. Gentleman Usher to his late majesty.
The Lord steward of his late majesty's Household.
Vice chamberlain to her majesty the Queen Dowager. Vice chamberlain of his late majesty's Household in the absence of the Lord chamberlain.
Gentleman Usher to his late majesty. The Lord chamberlain of his late majesty. Gentleman Usher to his late majesty.

THE ROYAL BODY



Covered with a Purple Velvet Pall adorned with Ten Escocheons of the Imperial Arms, under A canopy of Purple Velvet.

Gentleman Usher to the late king. Garter principal King of Arms, Gentleman Usher of the Black rod, bearing his rod.
Waiter to the late king, bearing his sceptre.

The chief mourner,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX,

Supporter: A Duke. in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter, embroidered thereon, wearing the collar of that most Noble Order, Supporter: A Duke.

Train-bearers—Two Dukes.

Sixteen Peers, assistants to the chief mourner.

Princes of the Blood Royal.

His royal highness the Duke of Cambridge, in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the collar of that most Noble Order;

his train borne by two Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household.

His royal highness Prince George of Cambridge, in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the collar of that most Noble Order;

His train borne by two Gentlemen.

The Executors named in the Will of his late most sacred majesty.

His serene highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, K. G.

His serene highness the Princes of Lowenigen.

His serene highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal, Barchfeld, G. C. B.

Gentlemen at Arms, with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the south door of St. George's Chapel, the trumpets and trumpeters, and the Knight marshal's men will file off without the door.

At the entrance of the chapel the Royal Body will be received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the choirs of Windsor, and of the chapel royal (who will fall in immediately before Norroy King of Arms), and the procession will move down the south aisle and up the nave, into the choir, where the Royal Body will be placed on a platform under a canopy of purple velvet, having the remaining escocheons of the royal arms, and surmounted by an imperial crown, and the crowns and cushions will be laid thereon.

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex, chief mourner, will sitson a chair at the head of the corpse, and the supporters will stand on each side.

Their royal highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George of Cambridge, will be seated near the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household will take his place at the feet of the corpse; and the supporters and assistant supporters of the pall and of the canopy will arrange themselves on each side of the royal body.

The Peers, assistants to the chief mourner, and others, who follow the royal body, will arrange themselves behind the Princes of the Blood Royal.

The Peers bearing the banners will be arranged on each side, near the altar.

During the service the Knights of the Garter present will occupy their respective stalls, with the exception of the supporters to the chief mourner and the supporters of the pall.

The ministers of State, the Great Officers of the Household, the Nobility, Bishops Privy Councillors, Judges, and Law Officers, will be placed in the vacant and intermediate stalls, and in the lower seats on each side of the choir. The Grooms of the bed chamber, Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, Equerries, and others composing part of the procession, will be arranged on each side of the Altar. The Gentlemen at Arms will not enter the choir, but take their station at the entrance just without the choir.

The part of the service before the interment, and the Anthem, being performed, the royal body will be deposited in the Vault; and the service being concluded, Sir William Woods, Clarenceux, Deputy to Garter Principal King of Arms, will pronounce near the Grave the Styles of his late most sacred majesty, of blessed memory.

N. B.—The Knights of the several orders who walk in the procession, will wear their respective collars with white rosettes.

The procession from the royal apartments to the choir of the royal chapel, will be flanked by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau. NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

Earl Marshal's Office, July 4

THE LAST HOURS OF KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Churches Fund Society, a touching account was given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of the dying hours of His late Majesty. His Grace, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said he felt that he could not accept their thanks to him, as their vice patron, without adverting to 'the great affliction that had befallen them,' in the loss of their benevolent and illustrious patron. He would not speak of his virtues as a man or as a sovereign, but merely as patron of their society. When first he applied to him for the sanction of his name to the society, he at once, with that frankness for which he was so remarkable, expressed his readiness to advance the interests of the society in any way that lay in his power. By his death the society had received a shock of the most severe nature from which, however, he sincerely hoped it would recover under the protection of her present Majesty. From the assiduous care with which her amiable mother had watched over her, he had every reason to expect that her reign would be as illustrious as that of any other woman who had ever sat on the throne of these realms. It was not many days since he had attended on his late Sovereign during the last few days of his life; and truly it was an edifying sight to witness the patience with which he endured sufferings the most oppressive, his thankfulness to the Almighty for any alleviations under his most painful disorder, his sense of every attention paid to him, the absence of all expressions of impatience, his attention to the discharge of every public duty to the utmost of his power, his attention to every paper that was brought to him, the serious state of his mind and his attention to his religious duties preparatory to his departure for that happy world where he hoped that he had been called to. Three different times (said his grace) was I summoned to his presence the day before his dissolution. He received the Sacrament first; on my second summons, I read the church service to him; and the third time I appeared, the oppression under which he laboured prevented him from joining outwardly in the service, though he appeared sensible of the consolation which I read to him out of our religious service. For three weeks prior to the dissolution the Queen had sat by his bedside, performing for him every office which a sick man could require, and depriving herself of all manner of rest and refection, she underwent labours which I thought no ordinary woman could endure; no language could do justice to her meekness and to the calmness of her mind, which she sought to keep up before the King, while sorrow was preying on her heart. Such constancy of affection, I think, was one of the most interesting spectacles that could be presented to a mind desirous of being gratified with the sight of human excellence.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT BLAINA IRON WORKS, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning last, these works and neighbourhood were thrown into a great consternation by a loud report, which was found to proceed from the mouth of one of the coal pits belonging to Messrs. Russel and Brown, which was followed by a thick cloud of smoke. These two signals attracted the notice of the men who were at work on the coke yard adjoining the pit, and also persons on the opposite side of the valley. In a few minutes a large concourse of persons assembled on the spot, every one enquiring what was the matter. It was immediately discovered that an explosion of gass, commonly called fire damp, had taken place in the underground workings, and the first impression on the minds of those present was, that all the workmen in the headings and stalls were either burnt to death or suffocated. One man, named Daniel Davis, descended the pit, with all the fortitude and willingness imaginable. The overlooker of the colliery Richard Buttery, hastened to the spot, and instantly followed Daniel Davis, and, by their united exertions, soon brought to the surface of the pit three men in a complete state of exhaustion.—The shock to those on the top was so great, that no one could be prevailed upon to descend the pit, excepting Buttery and Davis, who, notwithstanding their exhaustion, occasioned by the noxious vapor, immediately again returned on the carriage, and ordered the engineer to lower them into the pit, where they continued their exertions in sending up the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers. By this time a great number of workmen had collected from all parts of the works, and from the noble example set them by the above named individuals, several others followed with the greatest alacrity to render their assistance in getting the men up, which they did very rapidly. They had to contend with great difficulties; so dense was the smoke and sulphurous vapor that they could scarcely breathe, or derive any light from the candles, being obliged to grope for the bodies in the dark, that were lying dead, or in a state of insensibility, in the headings and stalls. By 12 o'clock 35 individuals were brought to the surface, 11 of whom were dead, and the others in a state of exhaustion and stupefaction. About half past-2 o'clock two more were brought up, one of them dead, and the other quite senseless; however, the latter was so far recovered, as to be able to give a clear account of the catastrophe before the coroner. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Rowlands, surgeon to the works, and to his two assistants, Mr. Davis and Mr. Tuckett; also to Mr. Alexander Brewer, the surgeon to the Cabrooke Vale Works, all of whom were promptly on the spot, and by the combined exertions and unwearied attention of these gentlemen, the lives of 24 of the unfortunate men were saved. T. Brown, Esq., the resident manager of the works, was from home at the time, but his place was ably supplied by his father R. Brown, Esq. who was immediately on the spot, and it is due to him to remark on the intense anxiety and unremitting exertions he manifested on the occasion, united with those of the agents of Blaina, and adjoining works. On Sunday evening another death was added to the list, making a total of 13. This unfortunate man was John, the brother of Walter Williams, one of the first brought up. Upon his (Walter's) recovery from the effects of the vapour, his first inquiry was for his brother John's safety.—Understanding that he was still in the pit, he instantly descended in search of him. John, equally anxious for the preservation of his brother, was groping in the pit for Walter. Thus, these two men, were in a state of mind bordering on distraction, seeking each other in the living grave. John was ultimately brought up alive, but in consequence of the great quantity of foul air inhailed by him during his search for Walter, nature was too far spent to rally, and he, no doubt, fell a sacrifice to his brotherly affection.—*Liverpool Standard.*

LEEDS OPERATIVES TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M. P.

LEEDS, June 15.

SIR:—At the quarterly meeting of the Leeds Operative Conservative society, held on Tuesday evening, June the 13th, it was unanimously resolved that I should transmit to you the following address, as conveying the sentiments of the society relative to your recent patriotic conduct exhibited during the Westminster election, which address, sir, I have now the honor and pleasure of laying before you.—I have the honor to be, sir, yours very respectfully,

WM. PAUL, *Secretary.*

"SIR,—We, the members of the Leeds Operative Conservative Society, feel called upon to express to you our high admiration of that bold independence and sound patriotism which have been so nobly exhibited by you in the recent Westminster election; and though, sir, this address proceeds from a body of men who are unsurrounded with the splendour of outward attractions, yet, in common with the rest of our fellow countrymen, professing truly loyal and constitutional principles, we felt the thrill of a proud and honest exultation upon hearing of your signal triumph, and we feel a sincere pleasure in thus offering you our humble, but most sincere and hearty congratulations.

"Provoked, sir, by the 'pismires' of Westminster, you boldly and gallantly took up the gauntlet which they insolently threw down—you excepted their vaunted challenge—you hurled a noble and legitimate defiance at the heterogenous mass of revolutionary cowards and traitors who were arrayed against you in one common phalanx—you stood forward as the brave and unflinching defender of the constitution of our country—you avowed your attachment to a protestant monarchy, to a protestant establishment—in fine, to a protestant ascendancy, and 'no surrender;' you resolved to prove yourself truly worthy of your well earned title of 'England's glory, unconquered and unconquerable: you threw yourself upon the loyalty, the honour, the patriotism, and the independence of the electors of Westminster, firmly conscious of a triumphant issue.

"You have earned well of your country, sir; you have securred to yourself a truly honest fame; you are encircled with laurels, which you have not gained at the expense of consistency, which you have not secured by a compromise of any principle; and while you can now look down upon your base and malignant foes, and behold them writhing under the lashings of a mortified ambition, you have within the high and hallowed consolation, that you have struggled for the constitutional liberties and welfare of your country, and that that struggle has been crowned with a victory as splendid in its results as in its objects it was noble and patriotic.

"A nations thanks are due to you, sir, for such a proud display of exalted loyalty and independence, and we fondly cherish the hope that your bright example will lead on to the achievement of victories still more brilliant; a nation ranks you, sir, among those of its best and prowdest patriots, and cheerfully awards that praise and gratitude which true patriots alone can merit and command. Accept, then, sir, this humble tribute of respect and esteem for your marked devotion to your country's cause, and allow us to express a hope that Providence may bless you with increased health and strength, to devote your lofty energies to the general cause; and also that the time may speedily arrive when another representative shall be found along with you enlisted in the same enterprise, fighting under the same banner, and upon that banner shall be inscribed your own beautiful and emphatic motto—

"'The Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution.'

"On behalf of the society,
"WILLIAM PAUL, Sec'y.

"Spittlefields Banks, Leeds.
"Sir F. Burdett, Bart., M. P."

"FOREMARK, June 20.

"Gentlemen.—Although you disdain the adventitious circumstance of being 'surrounded with the splendour of outward attractions,' your address is not on that account less gratifying to me or less important in a public point of view, for as the meanest heart may beat beneath a star, so honesty, sense, and patriotism may be conspicuous through the meanest habit. The sentiments of your address, and the language in which it was conveyed, stand in need of no foreign assistance, nor could any outward circumstances, in my estimation, either add to or detract from their value. The thrill of proud and honest exultation, which you evince at the success of the constitutional triumph achieved by the electors of Westminster I may be permitted to share.

"Gentlemen, in doing justice to my motives, you do honour to me; but what is of more importance, you give efficient support to the great cause now at issue, which is nothing less than that of our protestant establishment against Irish papistical priests, and that of the English constitution against self-seeking patriots, shallow pretenders, hurlyburly innovators, and gaping expectants, and promoters of a time of pell-mell havoc and confusion. With you, gentlemen, I say to all these assailants, 'No surrender.' This motto we will inscribe upon our flag, and, like our cassem, nail it to the mast. Not only, gentlemen, do I cheerfully pledge myself to the principles you so ably, judiciously, and constitutionally set forth in your address, but I am not aware of any more exact specification of my own feelings as a public man, or any language in which I should prefer to have them transmitted to posterity.

"FRANCIS BURDETT.'

LONDON, Friday evening, July 7.—By some parties the accounts received from the United States today are looked upon as rather more favorable; on the other hand, there are many who are most anxiously awaiting advices of a more decisive character. Money for commercial purposes continues much in the same state; on the Stock Exchange it is rather easier in anticipation that the payment of the dividends will render it more plentiful. The Consol market has shown more of an upward tendency today. They are now quoted for money 90 5-8a3-4, div off; and for the opening at 92 1-4a 3-8. The heavier British securities are also firmer.

MALTA, June 3, 1837.—The fleet, consisting of the Caledonia, Vanguard, Asia, Russell and Rapid, put to sea on the 23d ult. On the 28th the Caledonia and Rapid returned to port, and on the 30th the Vanguard also returned. The influenza was so prevalent on board these two line of battle ships that they could not keep to sea. The Crusader yatch also went to sea on the 23d. The crew of the Medea steamer is so weakened by sickness that she cannot go to sea. The opinions of medical practitioners, however, induce us to hope that the complaint is trivial in degree, and we have not heard that it has been attended with any mortality.

More Peril for the King of the French.—A man in Haddonville, New Jersey, owes Phillip a grudge for a severe trouncing the King of the French inflicted on him, when he was a school master in Jersey. We hope the Jerseyman will not undertake to disturb the peace of Europe in the gratification of his spirit of revenge. National peace should never be sacrificed to private animosity, even though the sufferer has been 'wounded in the tenderest point,' his honour, as Hudibras locates the seat of that attribute.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Paris *Bon Sens* contains an article which states that two Frenchwomen, Madam and Mademoiselle Lauternier and two German Ladies, made prisoners some time since by Abdel Kader, had been sent by him as a present to Muley Abdelrachman, Emperor of Morocco, of whose harem they are at this moment inmates.

Cotton is selling at New Orleans at from 9 to 11 cts. No less than 22000 bales were lately cleared for Great Britain by the agent of the United States Bank, and seven ships were loading with it for the same destination. As there is but little stock in first hands, the prices are better. Freight firm.

British Guiana.—Yellow Fever.—The Courier is informed by a gentleman recently from thence, that the Small Pox, which had prevailed in Demerara, had ceased, but Typhus and Yellow Fever had succeeded. There were, on some days, 200 new cases reported:—on the 10th June matters looked better. The Yellow fever had likewise appeared in Bexhia. Among others who perished were two clergymen, father and son, missionaries recently arrived. Salt is said to have been used with great effect as a remedy, in early stages. The Cholera has had its range over the earth we shall probably now begin to hear again of our old acquaintance, the Black Vomit.

Steamboats between England and Portugal.—Quick Work.—The steam-packet Iberia, belonging to the Peninsula Steam Navigation Company, left Falmouth with passengers on the 22d May last, and landed them at Oporto, in the short space of *sixty hours.* The steam packet Braganza, belonging to the same line, left soon after for Falmouth, where she arrived on the 28th of May, after a passage of seventy hours, bringing many letters from passengers by the Iberia, which were received by their friends in England, announcing their arrival at Portugal, one *hundred and thirty-five hours* after their embarkation at Falmouth. The man who had predicted such a result of steam navigation ten years ago would have been deemed mad.—*Journal du Havre.*

The failure of Messrs. Ramsbottom & Co. of Manchester, is announced in the London papers. Also of Thomas Dixon & Co. of Liverpool, but it is stated that this latter house will pay ten shillings in the pound immediately, resume business very soon and ultimately pay all the creditors in full.

Cables for the Pennsylvania.—We saw a few days since two immense cables, on their passage from the manufactory on the Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam, to go on board, destined for the great ship Pennsylvania. They are probably, if not the largest and best manufactured cables ever made in this country, at least equal to any. One of them is a twenty five and the other a twenty four inch cable. We have ascertained on enquiry that the largest of the two, called the best bower cable, is 120 fathoms long and 25 inches in circumference. It is formed of 9 strands, each containg 347 yarns, consequently it contains 3123 yarns, each yarn being 200 fathoms long. These united measure 709 miles. The weight of the rope is 17,500 pounds, and it will bear suspended a weight of 406,000 pounds. The other cable is of the same length, but one inch smaller in circumference.—*Daily Advertiser.*

SMYRNA, May 29.—The French physician, (M. Boulard) who requested to be shut up in the plague hospital of this city, for the purpose of making observations upon this dreadful malady, is, to the astonishment of all, still living. He found the hospital in a shocking state with regard to sanatory regulations, and the first thing he did was to set every thing according to the hygeinic principles. The result is, that the patients look upon him as a god. He was most particular in separating those under the full influence of the disease from the convalescent. He has declared that he knew of no preventive against the plague, and that he treated all those attacked with the disease according to the plan which experience acquired in Egypt pointed out as the most successful. However, the number of persons saved under his hands has been so great that the people consider it quite miraculous. Unfortunately, the plague continues its ravages in this country.—*Scotsman Mercury.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

GREYTOWN, AUG. 22, 1837.

Mr. Editor,—In this section of the Province, we are looking earnestly for the announcement of the new election, as at present there is no parliament belonging to the Province. We have no law to continue the parliament after the demise of the Crown; consequently the Assembly terminated on the death of King Wm. the IVth., and its members are now private persons. As there are two of the late members of the Assembly promoted to the Executive Council, it will become the imperative duty of voters in this County, as well in that of St. John to provide a proper substitute to fill the vacancy of those promoted. No man of common sense, or who has a free vote of his own, would for a moment think of voting for either Mr. Johnston, or Mr. Simonds to sit in the Assembly; because it amounts to an impossibility that either of those gentlemen can perform their duties faithfully to two masters; their attempting to do so, would amount to the grossest hypocrisy of deception. In fact, I have too high an opinion of Mr. Johnston, to think, that he would offer himself again as a candidate for the Assembly, after his promotion to the Council. To the Council he has sworn to perform his duties faithfully, and he is well aware that the acts of the Assembly will often militate against the rights of that Council to which he is sacredly bound: how then is it possible that he can serve faithfully in two places, the cause of one or the other he must either secretly or openly injure. The good people of this county, I trust, will exercise their prerogative discreetly and firmly, in electing a person free from the trammels of either Council; and that Mr. Johnston will have that high sense of honorable feeling to decline the attempt of imposing on the County his services for another session. X.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MOST POTENT CHRONICLE,—

Ha! Ha!! Ha!!! "such a getting up stairs, I never did see," who would have thought it? My eyes! would'nt you like to be an Executive Councillor!—that's the only sure way of getting on now a-days. You would have been a Councillor long ago, if you had only opposed the Government during the late Administration.—but I say *Chrony* when you do get *recommended*, don't be in a hurry to take your seat, it would be better to *wait until the Mandamus comes out*, lest you might not be approved of, for if it should happen to come out with another's name in it, you would feel so sheepish, and there would be "such a running down stairs," such a change from a butterfly to a grub, that it would make you quite cross-sick.—Councillors without a Mandamus puts me in mind of an old duck sitting on hens eggs with chickens in them,—if the old duck can manage with her broad bill, she might pick the shell and let them out, but if she should be unable to fetch them out, what a shocking mortification and disappointment, not only to her, but to the chicken's too, more especially when they are all cocks, ready to crow, and flap their wings, and even to feather their own nests. I never knew before what "to have the confidence of the country" meant, but now I see; it means to abuse the Government and every one connected with it, until you are appointed an Executive councillor, and then *of course* things are all right: the country must have confidence then, becauseamen who never have been satisfied before are so now,—then take a wrinkle and *do be* an Executive councillor! Nine would be a preferable number to eight, it would insure a majority, and besides, since that old commission with the Sign Manuel of His late Majesty William the Fourth *appointing and limiting the number to* five, has been thought of no more value than a bit of sheep skin, we might as well have a good batch—I am for plenty of them, if we can only get all the men who have the confidence of the country out of the House into the Council, we shall have a perfect model of a government—What do you think of a scheme for making the House as it stands an Executive Council? don't you think it would give general satisfaction? it would save a deal of trouble and preserve such a nice balance of power—Do digest this plan and give us the result of your reflections, and in the meant time permit me to subscribe myself,

your most obedient,"
EBENEZER SNOWDROP.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 25, 1837.

London dates to the 6th, and Falmouth to the 8th of July were received here by the English mail on Monday last. By the Western mail on Tuesday, Boston papers furnish Liverpool dates to the 10th of July.

The funeral of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, took place on the 8th. Some particulars of this solemn and imposing ceremony will be found in this paper.

The long expected budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been exhibited, which presents a defalcation of three quarters of a million when compared with the corresponding quarters.

It is expected that a great number of Crown debtors will have their liberty by an act of grace on the accession of her Majesty.

The English papers are all engrossed with the subject of the approaching new elections, high anticipations are formed by both parties, and the whole kingdom appears to be aroused for the coming contest.

The news from Spain represent Don Carlos as again in motion, and great fears were entertained of his moving suddenly upon Madrid.

Accounts from Smyrna state that all business was at an end in that city in consequence of the frightful ravages committed by the Plague, the deaths amounting to three hundred daily.

We are happy to inform our readers, that our late worthy Governor SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL and family were landed safely at Weymouth on the 24 of July.—The ship *Mozambique* was at Gravesend on the 7th.

BOAT RACE.—On Saturday last a well contested race took place between two whale boats owned by Messrs COVENAY and MARVIN for the sum of £20. The boats were rowed in gallant style from Reed's point round Partridge Island, and back to the place of starting, and was won by Mr. Marvin.

On Thursday the same parties made another race on the same distance for the sum of £40: the gallant rowers exchanging boats for the contest, which was again won in admirable style by Mr. Marvin and his "jolly boat's crew."

The Quebec mail which was due here on Wednesday last, had not arrived at the time of our going to press.

LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a large concourse of spectators assembled at Mr. Owens' ship yard in Portland, to witness the novel spectacle of launching the *Eagle*, a ship of 743 tons, completely rigged, with royal yards across. This was accomplished with apparent ease and safety, and in fine style, to the astonishment of many and to the gratification of all the spectators. The Eagle is owned by the builder, (Mr. John Owens,) and Mr. John Duncan, is finished and fitted out in the neatest manner, and is, in all respects, one of the finest ships ever built in the Province.—She is commanded by Capt. Joseph Stevenson, late of the barque Glasgow.—*Courier.*

On Thursday last a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Charles Jarvis, labourer, who was found the same day near the ruins of the Bridge in Portland. It appeared in evidence that the deceased parted in Duke-street,