the city and liberties of Westminster, it now becomes my pleasing task to returne you my most sincere and grateful thanks for the high honour which you have again conferred upon me. In the first place, I have to thank you for the arrangements that you have made, and for the consideration you have manifested in regard to the present state of my health, and for the relief your attention has afforded me from those duties which would have been painful and difficult on this great and important occasion, and which has rendered my part in the struggle comparatively easy and full of satisfaction. (Cheers.) Permit me to congratulate you upon the noble, the patriotic, the independent efforts you have made, and through you, gentlemen, to congratulate the people at large upon the glorious triumph of the English constitution which has been achieved against the vain and futile efforts of radicalism and democracy. I congratulate you upon the determination you have shown to maintain all the great and inestimable institutions of this country against the efforts of her enemies. (Cheers, with faint hisses.)—The task which I have now to perform is both short and pleasant, and I shall not now detain you, after the triumph you have achieved and the victory you have won, merely to indulge my own feelings of exultation and of gratification; but this I will say, that the electors of Westminster have by the result of their noble and patriotic exertions set an example to the people of England, to be looked up to and followed; and in every part of this great nation I make no doubt but that this brilliant example will have the happy effect of sending good men, who love their country and venerate her constitution, to unite for their defence, and at the same time to defeat the machinations and conspiracies of the bad. (Loud applause.) I will not dwell on these subjects, but this much I will observe, that you are much indebted even to your enemies for the signal triumph you have so nobly and so gloriously achieved. (Great cheering.) The malignity and malice of some persons has done much to aid the cause of the constitution, but I should say that if there is one individual to whom you are more indebted than any other, that person certainly was Mr. Daniel O'Connell. Loud cheers and groans.) The attacks of that individual have tended to serve the cause which they were designed to injure. Gentlemen, the big beggarman of Ireland (renewed cheers) has mistaken the good sense and patriotism of the people of England. He has intruded himself with his uncalled-for advice upon the electors of Westminster, and with (as it now turns out) his disregarded threats. He has intruded that advice and those suggestions in an Irish letter couched in a strain more Irish than Irish itself (loud laughter), and containing in every point that mixture of blarney and bully, the former of which has only excited the disgust, and the latter the contempt, of the electors of Westminster. (Loud cheers, groans, and laughter.) I know not what influence that letter may be said to have had upon his majesty's ministers, but this I know, that the people of England, and especially the electors of Westminster, were made of sterner stuff. Whatever his majesty's ministers may think proper to do, what course they may choose to pursue, we have shown our determination to maintain and support the English constitution, and to resist to the uttermost the dismemberment of the British empire, notwithstanding that Mr. Daniel O'Connell is our declared and determined foe. (Loud cheers, with shouts of disapprobation from the Leader party.) In addition I will merely say, that you view, as I do, the attempt to control your opinions lately made by the great popish priest-ridden paid patriot of Ireland (great applause and sensation), and I will add this, that I wish such persons would declare and destroy themselves as he has done; no danger would then be apprehended, as I think it would be on all occasions safer to have such persons my foes than my friends. (Cheers and yellings from the Leader party.) Gentlemen, with these observations I shall take my leave—the sun shines upon our principles and our efforts at this moment; but there is a still brighter sunshine in every honest English heart at the triumph achieved by you, and the example you have set to the rest of England. (Cheers.) Wishing you all good and happiness, and full of the devotion I owe you, electors of Westminster, and to the friends to the cause of England and the constitution. I now take my leave. (Renewed cheering, which continued for several minutes, during which time they hon. baronet bowed to the meeting, and retired to the hustings, accompanied as he came by a large body of his friends and supporters.)

The *Greenacres* of the mob, who had rendered themselves as hoarse as a clown at a country fair by keeping up one continued strain of diabolical noises while the hon. baronet was speaking, now turned their attention and their faces towards that part of the hustings where the idol of their rude admiration and the object of their husky huzzas was stationed, the man

——" who thought he had won
The field as certain as a gun;
But found most quickly, to his cost,
He did but count without his host."

The bard who sang thus of another adventurous hero, says,

" He that is down can fall no lower."

The unsuccessful candidate seemed sensible of this, and in order to give his smitten ambition a consolatory prominence, he left the floor of the hustings, and climed up to the front rail, where

" He raised himself to show how tall
His person was above them all."

The laughter which this movement excited having subsided, and the friends of the hon. Gentleman having exhausted their volley of shouts,

Mr. Leader proceeded to address them as brother electors and brother citizens of Westminster, and said he had considered it his duty to appear there that day for two reasons—first, to tell them one or two of the causes which had prevented them from being victorious; and in the next place to thank all those honest, independent, and conscientious reformers who had recorded their votes for him. ("Hear," and laughter.) Sir Francis Burdett had said that he was not changed. ("No, but you are.") How happened it, then, that the 3000 who had supported him had left the hon. baronet. (A voice, "Cause they vos trumps." Another, "No, Rumps you mean.") Sir Francis had been supported by the tories, but not by them alone. Many persons who were old friends of Sir Francis Burdett had preferred personal affection to a regard for public principle. (Cries of "No, no.") One of two things was certain—either Sir Francis Burdett had changed, or they who supported him had changed their principles. If Sir Francis had changed, he wished the tories joy of his accession to their strength, for he was in former times one of their most bitter and determined enemies. ("You're another.") But if those who had supported Sir Francis Burdett had changed, then he congratulated the people of England upon the great progress of truly liberal principles which must have found their way into the heads and hearts of the tories. (Cheers.) But how had he been beaten? By bribery and intimidation. ("Ay, the loser always says so." Great laughter.) Yes, the most atrocious intimidation. He had been beaten, in the second place, by the desertion or neutrality of many personal friends of Sir Francis, and also by changing the principles and opinions on the part of many, and for the sake of what? For the sake of making the reform bill a mere mockery. (Hissing, and cries of "False!") Another cause of his defeat was the great want, on the part of the liberal party, of any previous arrangement. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Yet, in spite of all these things, there were in Westminster 3050 honest, independent, and conscientious electors, who had recorded their votes for him. (Laughter and cheers.) There was another thing against him. By the act of parliament booths are ordered to be so arranged as that there shall be a separate one for every 300 electors. (Cries of "No, no.") Such was the law—the booths were not so arranged, and they caused as much confusion as in the elections under the old system. In St. George's booth alone there were at least twenty or thirty great tory lords and gentlemen standing there and watching every voter as he came up. (Groans.) One was now present. (Cries of "Name, name.") His name was Donald Maclean, the tory member for Oxford, and the friend of Don Carlos. (Loud groans and hootings, and cries of "Do you call that gentlemanly?") Those thirty great tory lords and gentlemen were standing in the booth, and as electors came up to vote they were marked out for future punishment. (Cries of "Shame!" from the *Greenacres.*) They were intimidated by those noblemen and gentlemen, and that was what was called purity of election—a free and independent choice! (A voice, "Oh, that's all gammon!" Great laughter, and cries of "Order, for the gentlum.") Now, he would not pretend to blame the high bailiff for this want of arrangement with regard to the booths—far from it, for he believed him to be an upright and conscientious gentleman; but he trusted that at any future election means would be taken to have the booths arranged according to the act. He regretted his defeat, not for his own sake, but on their account, and because he thought it would retard the cause of rational reform. ("Oh, dear!") But there was no cause of fear for the future. (Cheers.) At the great, peaceable, intelligent, and independent assembly which met on Wednesday last, the popular feeling was entirely on his side. ("So it is to-day.") He believed that the real conscientious opinion of a great majority of the electors of Westminster was in his favour. ("Hear," and "So it seems.") He conscientiously believed, that even with the present constituency, if they had had the protection of the ballot, he should have had a majority of 1000 over his oponent; and that if the suffrage was extended, and ballot protected the voters, he should have beaten his tory opponent by 10,000. (Great laughter among the spectators on the elevations, and loud shouts from the motley mob below.) Having adverted to the cause of his defeat, having urged them to hope for success in future, and having given them a few words of advice for the better arrangement of the popular party in future elections, he had the pleasing duty to perform of returning his sincere thanks to the great meeting of Wednesday and that day. He had to return his sincere thanks to the 3,052 honest, conscientious, and independent electors who had voted for him. He had also to return his best thanks to his committee of the Reform Association, and the neighbouring metropolitan districts, who by their resolutions, upheld his cause. (Cheers, and cries of "They had no business with us.") He had, moreover, to return his most sincere thanks to the members of the working Men's Association, who, without even knowing him—without the hope of reward—had, by their able and strenuous efforts, rendered him great assistance in this contest. ("Bravo!" "Now shut up.") One word as to the future. He had sacrificed something. (A voice—"How much!" Another—"Oh, d—— the expense." Laughter.) He had sacrificed his personal exertions and a seat in parliament for the sake of fighting their battle. However, he took no credit for that. [Laughter.] He was amply rewarded by having had the support of those 3052 honest reformers who had come forward in his behalf. He was ready at any time to come forward and support their interests either as a candidate or as the supporter of any other reform candidate they might prefer. [Cries of "Bravo!" "Time!" and "Cut it short, Miss Leader!"] He despaired not of the cause of the people. There might be checks—["Ay, you know that"]—the cause of the people might be thrown back for a time, but must ultimately triumph. [Hear, hear] He would advise, them to go home and determine to exert themselves in order to obtain political equality, and would conclude by thanking them for the enthusiastic reception with which they had honoured him. [Cheers, and cries of "Good by, my tulip," from the immediate neighbourhood of the hustings.]

The hon. gentleman having dismounted from the rail, a short pause ensued. Cries of "Hume! Hume!" were raised, and accordingly,

Mr. Hume ascended the rail, amidst deafening cries of "Goose! goose!" "Off! off!" and "No non-electors!" He commenced by saying that he was very hoarse, and therefore they must be quiet, or he could not make himself heard. [Laughter.] He should not have intruded on their condescension if he were not bound to explain some of the statements he had made on a former day. He certainly had entertained the most sanguine hopes of the success of Mr. Leader; he must confess that he was greatly mortified at the result. But he was not downhearted; every good beating encouraged him to go on. [Laughter.] Since 3,052 independent electors had voted for Mr. Leader, would they despair of having him for their representative yet? [Hear, hear, and cries of "No, never!"] He gave their opponents great credit for the manner in which they had fought the battle. [Hear.] But he could not but express his utter astonishment at seeing Sir R. Peel record his vote for Sir F. Burdett. [Cheers.] It was truly humiliating to see a man who had hitherto been the advocate of reform. ["Go it, Goosey."] Why had Sir Robert Peel—why had Sir Henry Hardinge—why had the grand master of the orange-lodge—why had the Carlton club assisted the cause of Sir F. Burdett? Why, to divide the whigs and the reformers; but, notwithstanding all their exertions, the ultra-radical and the milk-and-water whig had stuck together. [Laughter.] They had been defeated, it was true. [A voice—"Serve you right!"] Now, be quiet a wee bit! [Great laughter.] The tories were united for the sake of the loaves and fishes, and pensions and places. [Same voice—"Are there no whigs on the pension-list?"] He ordered that man to be quiet. [Great laughter.] The radicals had no such bond of union. ["No, worse luck."] He wished they would be quiet. ["Never mind, Joe."] He did not blame the tories for taking up with an apostate. [Hisses and groans.] They had clung to a straw, like a drowning man. That straw was Sir Francis. [Hisses.] Those who had voted for him would have time to repent against the next election. They had now sent into the House of Commons another opponent to all reform. [Cries of "Nonsense" and Shame!"] He was sorry that Westminster had so disgraced itself as to throw out Mr. Leader. ["Ay, and you may follow your leader."] After some allusions to the Irish Municipal Corporations bill, and the declaration of Sir F. Burdett to support the constitution and the church, he repeated his sorrow at the result of the contest. The franchise ought to be exercised for the general good. ["So it was."] The enjoyment of the elective franchise in a free state, if properly exercised, was a distinguished honour; but if it was not properly exercised, it was a badge of slavery. [Loud cheers.] These were truths that ought to go home to the heart of every man—whether he was a whig, radical, or tory, if he had the common feelings of mankind—he would consider what his duty was in a free state—he would consider that he had important rights to protect for himself and his family; that he had rights to protect for the millions who could not themselves do it: and that he who would basely sacrifice for lucre the honest dictates of his heart was unworthy of being a freeman, and only worthy of being a slave. ["Hear, hear," and cries of "We know it."] Many electors had told him they would have been better satisfied if they had no vote. Some had voted contrary to their wishes, but like the apothecary in the play, they said, "Our necessities compel us."

A gentleman.—That is a new reading of Shakspeare. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Hume was sorry that poor people had been paid to come there and talk about what they did not understand. (Renewed laughter.) The manner in which they ignorantly and blindly cheered for Burdett showed that they were hired. (Great uproar, and cries of "Off, off.") They forgot that those who supported Burdett supported the corn-laws, and every other grievance, and were the friends of Don Carlos—the man who was stained to the elbows with blood, and who had shot their countrymen without mercy. (Groans and confusion.) The hon. member for Middlesex concluded by expressing a hope that the friends of the people would be better prepared next time to carry the election or the reform candidate, and cry with one voice, "Leader for ever." (Cheers and laughter.)

Another pause of some minutes occurred during which calls by the mob were made for Wakley, Thompson, and Roebuck.

Mr. M'Leod exclaimed—"Oh, we have got plenty of speakers; but the tories cannot talk at all. We can speak for our man."

An Elector.—Balaam could not speak, so his ass spoke for him. (Roars of laughter.)

Colonel Thompson next came forward amidst general cries of "Who are you?" If they would hear him quietly, he would be very short. He did not wish to undervalue the victory which their opponents had gained. Their opponents knew its importance well, and so did he. (Considerable merriment was created here by some person in the gallery of the market-house repeating the gallant colonel's speech in the same tone of voice. (He did not mind that echo—he knew that there was a separate interest in that gallery—he knew that those on his side of the question had suffered a great misfortune—and he knew also that their opponents rejoiced in that fact. There had been causes acting against them, more powerful he believed, than they had calculated upon. There had been the exertion of great influence brought into the field by the consciousness of the importance of the occasion. Much, too, might be attributed to the attachment to antiquated fame and old recollections which, not at all to the discredit of the human heart, had had great weight in the election. They had been defeated once (cheers,) but they had not been defeated twice. ("Hear," and laughter.) They should remember that there was another struggle casting its shadows before, and in all probability before many months that struggle would take place. They should, therefore remember what prudence had dictated from past events, and organize themselves accordingly. A poor man had told him only the day before, that he had but 1s. 9d. 1-2 per week, but perhaps that poor man did not know that he was one of those opposed to the poor-law amendment act, and had spoken and written against the impolicy of the corn laws. (Hear, hear.) His tongue had been tied before, but on that day he could speak his political sentiments freely. (Hear, hear.) The gallant member then proceeded to say that he was also in favour of an amelioration of the factory system. (A voice—"What does Leader say to that?") He trusted that reformers would be more united, and that they would meet again in better and more successful times. He believed they could not say that he had not endeavoured to comfort them under their misfortunes. (Hear, and laughter.)

The High bailiff then declared the meeting to be dissolved, and, accompanied by the majority of the gentlemen on the hustings, withdrew.

Dr. Bowring, however, mounted the rail with a manifest determination to address the meeting. He was, however, met by loud cries of "Name, name!" and on the hon. gentleman's patronymic appellation and collegiate distinction being announced, a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "Ah! Leader must want a doctor." The hon. member proceeded to observe that his party had much more comfort in their defeat than their adversaries could have in their supposed victory. ("Oh, oh!") After declaiming in strong terms against Sir F. Burdett, the hon. member said that those who had supported Sir F. Burdett had abandoned their principles, as Sir Francis had done. (This observation excited considerable disapprobation among the respectable portion of the assembly; and the hon. gentleman, after some similar remarks, amidst considerable uproar, withdrew.

Dr. Wade, in obedience to cries from the mob, then presented himself, and addressed them as "brother democrats" He said he had often been called upon to say grace upon festive occasions at dinner parties and other entertainments, where "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" on those hustings. (Great laughter.) On that occasion he had said grace, but now he was called to repeat a sort of funeral service over the grave of liberty. (Cries of "No, no.") He hoped not, but that if the liberty of Westminster was dead, he should very shortly witness a political resurrection, and that Mr. Leader would be their political saviour. (Strong disapprobation.) Sir Francis Burdett, they had seen, was lame; he had a chalk stone in his heel, and he hoped he would have a pain in his head. (Hisses, and cries of "Off, off." Their opponents had out-jockied them. (Uproar.) He would stand there all day before they should put him down.

An Elector.—You are a disgrace to your cloth.

Dr. Wade.—I am not speaking to you, you impudent fellow. (Laughter, and renewed uproar.) He hoped that on another occasion the electors of Westminster would have no partiality for Sir Francis Burdett, but would honestly return Mr. Leader. He was for having men who would uphold reform, and cry "Down with the corn laws and with the poor laws." (A voice—"Would Leader do that?" The more he was interrupted, the longer he would speak. (A voice—"Go to church, you old fool.") When they talked of the church, he would tell them that he was the best friend to the church. (Shouts of laughter.) He had told his own Bishop so. He knew he was looked upon with [illegible] by the radicals, because he would not ov[illegible] church; they seemed to think he would [illegible] their grievances.' Now, he did not wish to [illegible] church destroyed, but purified and amended. The clergy ought to be, not the masters, but the servants of the people. (A voice—"Why do you not mind your duties, then?") The clergy ought not to assist in robbing the people, by making them pay to see St. Paul's or Westminster-abbey, as they would to go through a turnpike-gate. He wished to see every abuse removed, and every man in possession of a vote. (A gentleman pointed to the mob and said—"Doctor, look at the first-fruits of universal suffrage.") Yes, he was for universal suffrage. He hoped to see the day when Leader would be returned by them to represent Westminster. The Doctor then proposed three times three cheers for Leader, which were immediately given by the mob, he giving the "fire." Not satisfied with that, he next proposed three groans for Sir F. Burdett, when he again acted as fugleman.

Cries of "Where's Wakley?" were then raised, but not responded to. This was followed by demands for "Roebuck and Molesworth."

Mr. M'Leod announced that none of the gentlemen they had called were present, but Mr. Aglionby was there. Some puzzling attempts were made by the mob to vociferate that hon. member's name, but he retired from the platform, and the mob finding their attempts to discover another orator fruitless, reluctantly withdrew, and in a short time the space was clared.

When Sir. F. Burdett had retired from the hustings he remained in the vestry-room of the church to recruit his strength, after the great bodily exertion which, under the existing state of his health, he had undergone. As soon as the proceedings on the hustings had terminated, the hon. baronet, accompanied by Sir J. Sinclair, Mr. Wood, and several other of the most active members of his committee, entered an open barouche elegantly decorated with laurel and the election colours of the hon. baronet (true blue,) and drawn by four grey horses, and proceeded in procession to take his seat in the Commons' house of parliament. The train was brought up by upwards of thirty carriages, crowded with the different committees and other gentlemen who had taken the most active part in the contest. The hon. baronet, in his progress towards Westminster-hall, was most enthusiastically cheered, and on alighting and entering the lobby of the house itself was received, both by the populace outside and by the strangers who at that hour usually crowd the avenues, by plaudits so general and so deafening as must necessarily have disturbed the tranquillity of the then assembled Commons of England. The electors after having, in every sense of the word, seated their candidate, returned in procession to the central committee-room in Charing-cross, and shortly afterwards separated. And thus terminated one of the most glorious political triumphs that the history of this country has yet recorded.

London, May 15.—*Monday Evening*,—Notwithstanding the expectation which was raised last week, that the bank directors were about to bring the dead weight or some portion of it to market, it has as yet been followed by no sign of action on their part, and the consol market has resumed its former firmness.

The Stock Exchange was open as usual, notwithstanding the holiday, but the amount of business transacted was not large. Consols for money closed at 91 to 1-8; and for the July account at 91 1-4 to 3-8; Exchequer Bills and India Bonds left off, on Saturday, at 33s. to 34s. premium; bank stock was quoted at 206 to 1-2.

An understanding which has prevailed, that all difficulties in the way of the payment of the Portuguse dividends are removed, has produced an improvement in the foreign stock market generally, the peninsular securities, however, constituting at least nine-tenths of the business transacted there.

The quotation which was given on Saturday of the Spanish Active Stock was inclusive of the coupons, which is not the usual practice, and which made it appear that an advance had taken place in that security.

The share market, however, continues heavy.

Some exceedingly erroneous statements have recently been made with respect to the relative situation of the Bank of England, and the embarrased American houses. It has been said, for example, that the business of at least one of the houses in question was conducted under the controul of the bank, by clerks placed in it by the latter. If such were the case, the house referred to and the bank would be identical, and the latter would be responsible for all the debts and obligations of the concern; but we have the best authority for stating that there is not the least ground or foundation of any kind whatever for any such statement. The bank has no controul over, nor is she mixed up in any way with, the concerns of any one of the embarrassed houses.

She discounted the security bills furnished to them by their friends; and, in the instances in which these have been sufficient to carry the parties forward, she made them a further advance on their depositing in her hands an equivalent amount of undoubted, though not ready negotiable securities. She never dreamed of interfering in any way, directly or indirectly, with the conduct of the business of the parties she so assisted; but she most properly required from them an assurance that they would endeavour, with as little delay as possible, to wind up their affairs, and that they would in the interim abstain from entering into new engagements. The assistance afforded by the bank was not given on private, but entirely on public grounds—to enable the parties to take up the bills drawn on them from America, and by preventing their return upon the latter to enable the Americans to face their own obligations by remitting to this country.

Whether the bolstered up houses will or will not weather the storm, is more than we can pretend to say, and will, in fact, depend altogether on the turn things may take in America. But though they should now go down, their fall will be comparatively light, and, by acting as she has done, the bank has obviated a most destructive crash in this country and in the United States, and has secured payment from America of several millions, of which five per cent, would not otherwise have reached us. But we repeat again, that the bank is in no way, nor to any extent or degree, mixed up with the affairs of any house. Not one of them is responsible to her. She rendered them certain assistance, on terms freely assented to by them, with which she was and is satisfied; and should they, unhappily, be obliged to ask for further assistance, the bank will no doubt deal with them as she would deal with any other party—that is, she will inquire into the circumstances, and decide for or against the application, as she may think most conducive to her own and the public interest.

[*From the London Times of May 17.*]

Money Market and City Intelligence.—By the advices from Hamburgh, the price of gold is 135 1-2 per mark. The exchange at Hamburgh on London, at short, being 13.9.3-4, it follows that gold is 0.23 per cent. dearer at Hamburgh than in London.

The premium on gold at Paris, is 9 1-2 per mille, and the exchange at Paris on London, at short, being 25, 37 1-2, it follows that gold is 0.6 per cent. dearer at Paris than in London.

The course of exchange at New-York on London is 111 3-4 per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-10 per cent. it follows that the exchange is 2.17 per cent. above par.

There has been some increase within these few days in the demand for bar gold, but it is not expected to be a very extensive one. The operations which have chiefly given rise to it, are suspected to be those of the Colonial Bank, which is about to commence its business.

The foreign exchanges are quoted as nearly as possible the same as on the last post day. The range on Paris is rather wider than usual, owing to differences probably in the quality of the paper.

The prices of the English funds varied but little to day, and the business transacted was small. Consols have been almost uniformly quoted, during the whole day, 91 to 1-8 for the 24th of May, and 91 1-4 to 3-8 for the opening of the transfer books (the 21st of July). Exchequer bills and India bonds maintain their prices, and are both at from 32s. to 34s. premium.

The settlement in the foreign stock market, which took place this day, was not marked by any particular feature, and money was obtained without difficulty to carry on the account. In Spanish stock there was a slight depression; the last quotation was 23 1-8 to 14. In American bonds there was but little done. Those of the United States Bank are 95 to 1-4, and the Morris canal bonds are 99 to 1-2.

Later from England.—By the arrival of the packet ship Independence at New York, London papers to May 23 are received. Their contents are of considerable interest, especially in relation to commercial matters. It is stated that the Bank of England had come to the determination not to extend any further advances to the American or East India houses at present. News had been received of the non-compliance of the Bank of the United States with the conditions of the proposal of the Bank of England to open a credit in favour of the former. There had been several failures of commercial houses in Liverpool, which had produced a paralyzing effect on the manufacturing districts. There had been a small decline in the price of cotton and in the American bonds.

It was rumored that negociations were on foot for a particular change of the administration. The King was suffering from an attack of asthma. The Queen was recovering from her late illness. The birthday of the Princess Victoria was to be celebrated in all parts of the Kingdom on the 24th, on which day she becomes eighteen years of age.

The Bridgewater election for the choice of a member in place of Mr. Leader, who resigned for the purpose of becoming a candidate in Westminster against Sir Francis Burdett, terminated in the defeat of Mr. Sheridan the Whig candidate, and the choice of Mr. Broadwood the Conservative.

The Queen's forces in Spain have gained some advantages, in several successive affairs. Gen. Espartero on the 14th made an attack on the Carlist positions, and in the space of three days took possession of Hernani, Irun, and Fontarabia. It was pretended on the other hand that the Carlists had a more important object in view than the defence of these places, that they are preparing for a movement on Madrid.

From the London Times of Monday, May 22.

Saturday Evening.—*Money Market and city Intelligence.*—It is generally understood that the proposal made by the Bank of England to the Bank of the United States, to open a credit in favor of the latter for the use of the New York merchants to the extent of £2,000,000 has not been acceded to. There was a decided objection, it seems, to the condition by which one-half was to be repaid in gold, and there were also some objections to the form and the amount of the credit, which have not been very precisely explained. That the negotiation has not taken effect, there can be no doubt.—Some of our merchants are very indignant at such a plan having been resorted to by the Bank, which is an anomaly in banking, and an invasion of the legitimate business of the merchant, and it is contended that the Directors might, with almost equal propriety, become importers of goods. The Directors and their friends justify it by the supposed necessity of the case, in the depressed state of credit, to allow the exports of our manufacturers to go on as usual. What expedient will be resorted to, now that the negotiation has failed, remains to be seen. There has been, unfortunately, some delay in learning the refusal given by the United States Bank to the proposition, as the Directors not being very conversant with the modes of communication with America, put the letter through the post office, and the regular Halifax mail, instead of availing themselves of the New York packets on the Liverpool line Though some intelligence of such a step reached the President in due course, the original letter itself was at least a fortnight out of time, and the subject could not, of course, be taken into consideration until it arrived. No great amelioration is now expected in the accounts from New York, until it is known there that the bills and bonds have got into general circulation in the money market of London.

At the Stock Exchange to-day there was a very firm market for Consols, and there is a slow but steady current of money for investment into it, which is not unlikely to lead to some speculations for the rise, for which the scarcity of stock and the abundance of money at the Stock Exchange are alike favourable.—The closing price was 91 3-8 to 1-2 and 91 5-8 for the July account. A trifling decline occurred in Exchequer bills, which left off at 32s. to 34s. but India Bonds have advanced to 35s. to 37s. premium. There is a belief that on account of the state of the money market, and the great reduction which has been made by the hocus-pocus of Mr. Rice in the amount of the unfunded debt, that the interest of them will shortly be lowered to the former rate.

The intelligence of the fall of Irun sent up the prices of Spanish securities, which induced many of the speculators to realize, the falling back of the Carlist being viewed by some of them with suspicion of an ulterior and important object.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The House of Commons was engaged on the night of May 22d, upon the government plan for the application and regulation of church-rates, &c The debate was to be resumed on the next night. The budget was expected to be brought forward on the 26th.

On the 16th the House was engaged upon the several bills introduced by Lord John Russell, to diminish the number of crimes, punishable with death. Mr. Ewart moved to abolish that punishment for all crimes except murder. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hume, and supported by Mr. Buxton, Dr. Bowring, Mr. O'Connell and opposed by Lord John Russell and the Attorney and Solicitor General. Lord John Russell stated the object of government to be, to limit the punishment of death to offences against person and life.—His bill proposed to repeal the punishment of death in 21 out of 37 offences, to which it is applied by the existing code. He looked forward to the possibility of abolishing it altogether, but thought it best to proceed gradually. Mr. Ewart's motion was lost by a bare majority, the vote being for the motion 72, against it 73. The house then went into committee on the bill, as brought forward by Lord John Russell, and the preamble was agreed to, 102 to 40. The bill was to be taken up again early next week.

On the same day, on the passage of a rail road bill, a clause prohibiting travel thereupon on Sunday, was negatived by a vote of one hundred and fifteen to eighty three.

The subject of national copyright, and the protection of authors generally, was brought forward on the 18th by Mr. Sergeant Talford, who obtained leave to bring forward a bill upon the subject. The honorable gentleman admitted that foreign authors were by no means certain of protection in England, but hoped that something would be done to make them so, especially as the subject had been brought forward in the American Congress.

The conference between the two houses of Parliament had resulted in a concurrence by the Lords in the Canadian resolutions.

We mentioned, in our last summary of foreign news the dreadful accident at Mold, by which thirty-two miners were supposed to have been destroyed. Strange to say, after drawing off the water from the mine, by applying all the force of the steam-engine, four men and six boys were found alive, although dreadfully exhausted, having been pent up in a narrow passage leading to an air hole, for three days and two nights. Another boy was taken out alive, but so far gone that he died soon after.

A bill of indictment has been found in London against five persons, one of whom is a baronet, for combining to cheat a young gentleman of fortune, whom they stripped of £10,000.

Mrs. Lockhart, only surviving daughter of Sir Walter Scott, died on the 17th of May.

The affair of the Vixen has been amicably settled between England and Russia, as we predicted it would be.

Sir Francis Head, Governor of Upper Canada, has been raised to the dignity of baronet of the United Kingdom.

France.—The Paris advices are to the 21st inclusive, but not important. The five accomplices of Col. Vaudrey, in the Strasburgh affair, had been tried and acquitted. The operatives of Paris were still suffering from want of employment, and the government was doing what it could for their relief. The Paris papers are full of political speculations, upon which, we suspect, no great reliance is to be placed.

The latest accounts from Africa stated that general Bugeaud and Count Damremont were quarrelling about jurisdiction, instead of fighting the Arabs.

It was reported that the King would proceed in person to meet his future daughter-in-law, at Mentz.

The recent acts of clemency appear to have much increased the King's popularity. He had gone about, as in former years, without guards, mingling freely among the people, and every where greeted with hearty exclamations. He promenaded for some time in the Garden of Plants, with only two or three attendants, and on another day visited the Garden of Plants, with only two or three attendants, and on another day visited the museum at Versailles and reviewed the pupils of the school at St. Cyr, without any of the late precautions.

A letter from Marseilles, dated 11th inst. says, the cold weather has not yet left us. Last night there was frost, a circumstance unknown here at this season. There will be little or no fruit this year.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Star.

Liverpool, May 24.

We are in daily expectation of a change of Ministry. Earl Grey and the Duke of Richmond have been closeted with the King, and the former is said to be anxious to resume office as Premier. The Whigs are afraid that Lord Durham, who is returning from Russia, will divide the radical Whig union and have a trial of his own strength against them. Brougham has written to some friends here to say that *he* will soon be in office again. The Conservatives appear equally sure of a break up in the Ministry.

The King is said to have declined giving his consent for a dissolution of Parliament. His words are even reported thus:—"My Lord Melbourne, if you cannot go *on* with this Parliament, I think you must go *off*."

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—If there is one method preferable to another in which a man can serve his fellow man, it is I think that of pointing out what will most essentially promote the interest and happiness of the community in which he lives. Under this impression I am induced to offer a few remarks thro' the medium of your useful paper, on the effects of emigration to this Province. The present aspect of affairs in this city, holds out the least encouragement to the Emigrant that has perhaps been afforded for many years past. The late destructive fire, added to the very depressed state of the money market, has thrown a transient gloom over the bright and brightening prospects of this thriving colony, and for a time cramped the energies of the spirit of speculation that had got abroad. This is the only cause for regret that so many Emigrants have been landed on our shores this season.

Under ordinary circumstances, emigration, even on the extensive scale that has occurred this spring, should be hailed by every resident of this Province, as the greatest boon that the mother country can bestow upon us. "*Population is wealth*," and to this wilderness country, wealth of the most desirable kind. It is sir, a problem which I never yet have been able to solve, why our House of Assembly have not taken the matter seriously into their consideration, and provided for the permanent settlement of those who land on our shores; the effect of which would be as follows: first, it would people a wilderness country; secondly, it would be a source of wealth to the merchant by furnishing back freight for his vessels; thirdly, it would reduce the price of labour, as well as all kinds of agricultural produce; fourthly, it would relieve the city of the enormous burden under which it now labours—an overgrown POOR TAX; fifthly, the more inhabitants the more importation of goods for their supply, and consequently the greater proportionably would be our commerce. The more population also, the greater would be the value of lands, and I may add, all kinds of property throughout the Province; and I might go on ad infinitum to enumerate the advantages of Emigration to this Province, and yet leave some of them untold. I am inclined however, to think the subject of itself sufficiently imperative to call the attention of the Legislature at the coming session, and as I shall submit in detail in your next a plan for the mutual benefit of the Province and the Emigrant, I shall defer trespassing further at present on the patience of your readers and yourself.

Your's, &c. STENTOR.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 30, 1837.

REMOVAL.

THE *Chronicle Office* is removed to Prince William Street, in the new building erected by Mr. M'Millan, and immediately over the Office of J. W. Boyd, Esq. Barrister at Law. ☞All kinds of printing executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th May have been received by way of New-York. The principal news is of a commercial character, relative to the business affairs between the United States and Great Britain.

Great preparations are making throughout England for the celebration of the Princess Victoria's birth day on the 24th May.

The King was suffering from an attack of Asthma.

The Bridgewater election has terminated in favor of the Conservative candidate Mr. Broadwood. The numbers were, for Mr. Broadwood, 279, for Mr. Sheridan, 221, majority 58.

A letter dated Havre, May 12, says, that sharp winds had prevailed there for the last few days, and the cold was so intense, that the ponds and streams in the vicinity were frozen over during the night, and covered with ice as thick as in the month of December. This extreme severity of the spring cannot fail of producing evil results.

The Boston Medical Journal states that a fever of a very fatal type has been for a considerable time raging in the island of Antigua. The physicians seem to have no power of controlling it. At the last accounts the mortality was terrible.

The Marquis of Waterford. It is said that this very foolish, and very wealthy young dupe, has lost an eye and a leg by the explosion of a cannon. He was superintending the launch of his Yatch and applied his cigar to the priming. The recoil broke his leg.

Subscriptions were making in Boston to compensate those who suffered by the riot (mentioned in another column.) Most of those who lost their furniture, money, and bedding, and who had their houses injured, were innocent of all participation in the riot.

Royal Artillery.—Major Dalton's Company of the Royal Artillery, will have completed their period of duty in this Province in August next, when they will return to Nova-Scotia.

Academical Rewards.—At the Grammar School yesterday, before the announcement of the Summer Holidays, the following young Gentlemen received prizes from Mr. Paterson:

Nelson DeVeber, for excelling in the elements of Astronomy:

Joseph Truro, for the best specimen of letter composition:

Nelson DeVeber, for excelling in the elements of English composition:

George Bedell, for the best translation of English into Latin:

Nelson DeVeber and Charles Ketchum for excelling in Euclid:

John Sweeney, James Kirk, Jenkins Bell, James Whitney, Hugh M'Guirk, George Hare, John Burns, Charles Ruel, George Lugrin, and George Partelow, for excellence in Geography:

Allen M'Beath, for repeating most correctly the 8th Chapter of Proverbs.

William Austen, William Everitt, and Alexander Bradley, for dilligence and close application during the last half year:

The following young gentlemen were also distinguished by receiving prizes from Mr. Ewing, for improvement in writing:

John Sweeny, James Lester, David Schurman, William Austen, John Edgar, George Lugrin, Thomas Chubb, James Hersey, John Kinnear, and George Boyle.

The First Tea Ship.—On Saturday last, the brig Clifton, Captain Worsell, of London, arrived at this Port direct from Canton, in 123 days, with a full cargo of Teas, to Messrs. W. H. Street & Ranney. This is the first arrival of a vessel at our port from any part of the "Celestial Empire."—*Observer.*

Another full Ship.—The whale ship James Stewart, owned by Charles C. Stewart, Esq. of this city, arrived at this port on Saturday from her second whaling cruise, with a full cargo. She has been absent 21 months, and in that time has completely circumnavigated the globe;—the distance from New Zealand to this port she performed in 90 days, which is very fast sailing.—Her cargo consists of 2,200 barrels black Oil; 300 do. Sperm; 25,000 lbs. Bone,—independent of 540 brls. black oil and 6000 lbs. bone shipped to London in March, 1836. This voyage must prove highly encouraging to the enterprising owner and all concerned.

Among the *Novelties* brought home by the James Stewart, is a native of the Island of New Zealand, a fine athletic active looking fellow. He shipped voluntarily, has been on board about 13 months, and we learn is quite active and useful on board the ship, going aloft with the expertness of an old sailor. His colour is somewhat similar to the Indians of this country; the left side of his face and nose is tattooed.—*Ib.*

The Army.—The 83d Regiment, under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Dundas, embark on board his Majesty's ships Champion and Vestal, on Thursday next for Quebec.—*Halifax Journal.*

The New York Board of Aldermen have had the subject of Emigration before them, and it has caused much attention.

The Mayor has issued a lengthy document, addressed to the Common Council, in which he recites the evil occasioned by pauper emigration, the penalties imposed for infractions of the Emigrant law, and the evasions of that law by Masters of vessels and others. The document states many hardships. Indicative of the kind of Emigrants which are brought in, it mentions, that the passengers of a late vessel, from Liverpool, commenced soliciting alms on the very day that they landed. It states the misery endured by these destitute creatures, and the feelings of hostility with which they are viewed by the inhabitants; and suggests effective measures for checking the evils complained of. Writs had been issued for the arrest of parties, in the sum of $30,000 each, for the recovery of penalties incured by them in their evasion of the Emigrant law.—Each Master is bound to report his passengers within twenty-four hours after arrival, under a penalty of $75 for each one not reported,—and each stranger intending to reside is to report himself under a penalty of $100.

The Mayor expresses his determination to demand $10 commutation for each alien passenger, when he agrees to commute instead of demanding indemnity bonds, except in cases where so high a commutation would be unreasonable. He calls the attention of the Common Council to the whole subject.

Disastrous Inundation at Baltimore.—In consequence of heavy showers of rain on the 14th inst. the waters of Jones's creek, which passes through the city of Baltimore, were suddenly swelled to an unusual height, and the passages through several stone bridges which cross the stream becoming clogged up, the water overflowed its banks at one o'clock on Thursday morning, and committed great ravages on the property and lives of persons residing on the creek. On other parts of the stream also, before its entrance into the city, along the Turnpike and Susquehanna Railroad, a good deal of damage was done.

Quebec, June 19.

A PROCLAMATION—Gosford.

Whereas certain of His Majesty's Subjects, in different parts of this province, have recently held public meetings, and thereat adopted resolutions having for their object the resistance of the lawful authorities of the King and Parliament, and the subversion of the laws, on the observance of which the welfare and happiness of all his Majesty's subjects, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend; And whereas at such meetings evil disposed and designing men, the instigators thereof, have by arti-

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SOLDIERS.

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POOR