British News.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 25.

The Queen's letter, appointing her "trusty and well-beloved Christopher Fitzsimon" to the clerkship of the Crown and Hanaper arrived yesterday. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Fitzsimon was sworn in by Lord Plunkett, and this day all the writs were issued.

We are now in all the bustle and excitement of contested elections. There will be an immense number of contests, not less than 38, in this country. The city of Dublin election will commence on Monday next, and the election for the University on the day after. The city and borough elections will be all terminated before the close of next week. The county elections will generally commence in about a fortnight after the receipt of the writs.

DUBLIN (CITY.)—Mr. Hutton appeared at the Trades' Union last night, and is now agitating at the Corn Exchange. Mr. O'Connell is to be in Dublin on Friday. At this moment Messrs. West and Hamilton are addressing a numerous meeting of Conservative electors at the Merchants' Hall. Considerable excitement prevails. Both parties are confident, and are making great exertions. Even betting, to a considerable extent, on the result.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Stock, Queen's counsel, who presided at the inquiry ordered by Government into the conduct of Alderman Smith at the last city of Dublin election, has started for the University against the late members, Messrs. Shaw and Lefroy. Mr. Stock, it is admitted on all hands, has not the slightest possible chance; but a contest, if seriously persevered in, would produce considerable expence to the Conservatives, as the constituency, chiefly clergymen, are scattered throughout the entire country. On the occasion of the only contest that has occurred in the University since the passing of the Irish Reform Bill, the Ministerial candidates, Mr. Ponsonby, brother-in-law of Lord Grey, and the present Judge Champion, polled less than 600 votes, whilst the Conservatives had a majority of upwards of 200.

DUBLIN (COUNTY).—Captain Meikdam, son-in-law of the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, has been selected as the Conservative candidate, in opposition to the late members; and it is stated that Mr. Kemmis will be put forward as the second candidate.

ATHLONE.—There will be a very tough contest between Sir F. Hopkins and Mr. John O'Connell. The Conservatives speak with great confidence of success.

BANDON.—There are very contradictory accounts from this borough. Those upon which I place most reliance represent Mr. Serjeant Jackson as secure; but the contest will be close.

BELFAST.—Lord Belfast has arrived; but it is generally believed that he has little or no chance. Mr. Gibson may run one of the late members pretty close, but the Conservatives calculate upon a good majority for both their men.

CARRICKFERGUS.—Mr. Rennie, son to the engineer of that name, has published an address, which I have heard is silent as to politics. Mr. Barnett, a distiller, is also spoken of on the Ministerial side. I think it very likely, however, that Mr. Kirk will be re-elected without a contest.

CLONMEL.—Mr. Ball has left town. He will certainly be opposed by the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson.

COLERAINE.—The last account states that Mr. Litton, Queen's Counsel, the Conservative candidate, will be returned by a majority which may be considered considerable in so small a constituency.

DOWNPATRICK.—Two Conservatives, the late member and Mr. Keown, are opposed here, with a pretty equal amount of supporters. The Ministerial papers announce that a Mr. James C. Whyte, of London, who is now in Dublin, "has pledged himself to stand for Downpatrick, and that he will be supported by the Government."

GALWAY (TOWN OF.)—Mr. Dennis Daly (the son of the candidate for the county) is in the field for the town.

KILKENNY (COUNTY.)—Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock, has published an address as the second Ministerial candidate. Mr. Scully, who had been up, has it is said, withdrawn. Lord Ossory is proceeding vigorously with his canvass.

KINSALE.—Mr. Pierse Mahony perseveres. Colonel Thomas, it is stated, is quite sure of his return.

TIPPERARY (COUNTY.)—Mr. Sheil leaves town to-morrow for Tipperary. There will be a brisk contest.

WICKLOW (COUNTY.)—Six o'clock.—At this moment there is a full meeting of the leading Conservatives of this county, in Dawson-street. The Earl of Wicklow, I have heard, is in the chair. The return of Colonel Acton, in place of Mr. James Grattan, is considered to be certain.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The returns which have already been made are triumphant in favour of our Constitution and the Queen: the Gains for the Conservatives are thirty-three, while their Losses are but twenty-four, making nine votes; or on a division, a difference of eighteen—a majority which will be vastly increased when the Elections for the Counties are completed. Should the Popish threats add two or three links to O'Connell's tail, which is by no means certain, they will be rendered harmless by the New Scotch Conservatives.

With great care and impartiality we have made up the list, according to our latest advices, as follows:

IN FAVOUR OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

Bath, Powerscourt and Bruges *v* Roebuck and Palmer; *Bedford*, Stuart *v* Crawley; *Beverley*, Fox *v* Burton; *Brighton*, Dalrymple *v* Wigney; *Boston*, Duke *v* Wilks; *Bridgwater*, Broadwood and Courtenay *v* Leader and Tynte; *Christchurch*, Sir G. Rose *v* Sir G. Tapps; *Greenwich*, Attwood *v* Angerstein; *Guildford*, Scarlett *v* Mangles; *Hastings*, Planta *v* Elphinstone; *Hereford*, Burr *v* Biddulph; *Hull*, Wilberforce and James *v* Thompson and Hutt; *Ipswich*, Gibson and Kelly *v* Wason and Tuffnell; *Kidderminster*, Godson *v* Philips; *Liverpool*, Cresswell *v* Ewart; *Lancaster*, Martin *v* Stewart; *Malden*, Round *v* Lennard; *Petersfield*, Jolliffe *v* Hector; *Preston*, Parker *v* Stanley; *Poole*, Phillips *v* Tulke; *Rye*, Moneypenny *v* Curteis; *Sudbury*, Barnes and Hamilton *v* Bagshawe and Smith; *Stoke*, Copeland *v* Hanson; *Warwick*, Douglas *v* King; *Wells*, Blakemore *v* Lee; *Weymouth*, Villiers and Hope *v* Buxton and Burdon; *Woodstock*, Peyton *v* Churchill.

IN FAVOUR OF THE MINISTRY.

Arundel, Fitzalan *v* Stuart; *Bridgenorth*, Tracey *v* Pigot; *Bridport*, Jervis *v* Twiss; *Bristol*, Berkeley *v* Vyvyan; *Carmarthen*, Morris *v* Lewis; *Chatham*, Byng *v* Beresford; *Dover*, Rice *v* Hector; *Harwich*, Elice *v* Bonham; *Honiton*, Stuart *v* Chichester; *Knaresboro*, Rich and Langdale *v* Richards and Lawson; *Leicester*, Easthope and Duckworth *v* Gladstone and Goulburn; *Southampton*, Currie *v* Ross; *Reading*, Palmer *v* Russell; *Sandwich*, Carnac *v* Price; *Walsall*, Finch *v* Foster; *Westbury*, Briscoe *v* Lopes; *Windsor*, Gordon *v* Elley; *Winchester*, Midmay *v* Baring; *Wigan*, Standish *v* Kearsley; *Westminster*, Leader *v* Burdett; *Yarmouth*, Rumbold and Wiltshire *v* Baring and Praed.

There are three or four changes of a less decided character. Sir E. D. Scott, a Whig, voting on both sides occasionally, who gives place at Lichfield to Lord A. Paget, a Ministerialist. Mr. Hughes, at Oxford, a Reformer, displaced by a Ministerialist. The Dover change can scarcely be accounted a loss, for Mr. Hector found it convenient to be absent on most of the divisions on the great questions.

BRIDGEWATER ELECTION.

The victory is won. Bridgwater is entirely enfranchised from the domination of Whig-Radical boroughmongering. It was understood, generally, that so secure was the return of both the Conservative candidates, that they were to walk over the course. But Tuesday morning it was announced, that both Mr. Sheridan and that veteran of the inexplicables, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, were to be put in nomination. At the hour fixed for the nomination, Henry Broadwood, Esq. was proposed by Mr. Jeffries Allen and seconded by Mr. E. Sealy. Phillip Courtenay, Esq. was proposed by Mr. J. Ruscombe Poole, and seconded by Mr. R. Woodland, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. was proposed by Mr. Henry Ford, and second by Mr. James Haviland. Sir Thomas Lethbridge was proposed by Mr. T. Inman and seconded by Mr. John Brown. The show of hands was declared by the Mayor to be in favour of Mr. Sheridan and Sir Thomas Lethbridge; on which a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Broadwood and Mr. Courtenay. A very numerous meeting of the electors in the Conservative interest was held in the evening at the Clarence Hotel. The Radicals also had a meeting at the Albion. Matters stood as above till Wednesday morning at half-past six, when the wise and worthy baronet and his hopeful political pupil bolted from the town: and at the final close of the Poll, the numbers were

Broadwood	279
Courtenay	277
Sheridan	2
Lethbridge	5

BATH.—The Election for this city has terminated in the triumphant return of the two conservative candidates and the rejection of Messrs. Palmer and Roebuck. The numbers were—

Lord Powerscourt	1113
W. L. Bruges	1053
General Palmer	376
A. Roebuck	229

The *Bath Chronicle* says,—"The battle has been fought—the victory has been won—the two conservative candidates have been triumphantly elected. Palmer has been sent no one knows where—Roebuck has been returned upon the hands of his master Hume:—our fellow-citizens have nobly done their duty. Never was their a more signal triumph of conservatism—never has their been a more striking proof of re-action—never was victory more opportune—never was it the result of exertion more praiseworthy, or of perseverance in a good cause more worthy of imitation."

WEYMOUTH.—Mr. Baxton's vote upon the Church Rate Question has been fatal to his interests in the borough of Weymouth, and the two Whig ex-representatives have been sent to the right-about.

Lord Villiers	291
Mr. G. W. Hope	268
Mr. T. F. Buxton	211
Mr. Stephen	158

HELL.—A glorious victory has been won by displacing two Radicals, and electing two staunch conservatives, for the encouragement of all other friends.

W. Wilberforce, Esq.	1511
Sir Walter James, Bart.	1507
Mr. Hutt	1407
Mr. Benjamin Wood	1425

HEREFORD.—A conservative has turned out one of the old members, a whig-radical, notwithstanding the corporation and charity trusts are in the hands of the Whigs. It was a very hard fight.

Mr. Burr, (con.)	432
Mr. Clive, (Whig)	439
Mr. Bidulph, (Whig)	417

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Ewart is thrown out, and the two conservatives returned. Lord Sandon, 4890; Creswell, 4676; Ewart, 4301; Elphinston, 4253.

LONDON.—One of the severest contests ever recollected in the city of London took place on Monday, when the united strength of the four radical candidates was exerted against mr. Palmer. At the close of the poll, the Books according to mr. Palmer's committee stated him to be 13 above Mr. Grote: but the Sheriff's return has given it against him by a majority of six votes in favor of Mr. Grote. It is expected that a scrutiny will be demanded in the House of Commons, and that many more than six who have been dead for months will have representatives who have voted against the conservatives. The Morning Post intimates that the system which Mr. O'Connell and his adherents practised in Dublin has been carried on to a great extent in London.

Ald. Wood	6517
Crawford	6071
Pattison	6070
Grote	5879
Palmer	5873

BATH.—Mr. Roebuck, in his farewell speech to the electors of this city, on finding that he and Colonel Palmer had been ejected for two Tories, told them that they had sold themselves for Tory gold, and they might rest assured they would be sold again by their buyers. The sufferers, he said, would be the poor, and Dissenters, and the Liberals of all classes. But they must remember that they had brought it all upon themselves. It was through Tory gold and Tory intimidation, through Whig duplicity, the ingratitude of Dissenters, and the lukewarmness of friends. He could not be sorry for any oppression these might experience, but for the poor honest voter he was sorry, and he would say that he would still be at his service, although a member for another place; for he was convinced such a one would never meet with justice from the Tories of Bath. But the great cause of the result of the present contest was the Government's refusing them the ballot. If the Government had conceded the ballot, they would not have lost a supporter at the present Election; but as it was, they had gained opponents. He would now say to them, farewell. He was conscious of having done his duty to the inhabitants of Bath, but they had not done their duty by him.

FATAL PARACHUTE ADVENTURE.

An Inquest was held on Thursday, and Friday, on the body of Mr. Cocking, who was killed while attempting to descend from the Vauxhall balloon, in a parachute, as detailed in last week's paper, and a great deal of evidence was given, by mr. Green, Professor Airy, mr. Monck Mason, and mr. Gye, of Vauxhall Gardens.

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, had known deceased for twenty years; had often been asked to assist Mr. Cocking in his wishes, but had constantly refused; on the present occasion the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens had told him they had made arrangements with deceased to descend in the parachute, and he did not then feel himself at liberty to refuse, as had he done so, he would have forfeited his connexion with the balloon. Deceased forced the thing on: it had been his hobby for years, and he threatened, if not allowed to ascend from Vauxhall, he would from the Zoological Gardens, or elsewhere. Witness took no part in the construction of the parachute; he always refused to interfere. The whole management was by the deceased, and he declined to liberate him from the balloon; the tackling which held the parachute was so constructed, that deceased could have drawn himself up to the balloon without difficulty. Mr. G. would not have ventured to attempt such a descent himself.

Professor Airey described the construction of the parachute, and went into a scientific argument to prove that it could not possibly have resisted the pressure of the atmosphere in its descent. He also deposed—

That he observed the balloon, and saw it change its course frequently. He observed the machine through a powerful glass, and thought it had a very odd appearance. He watched it, and immediately after it was cut away he attentively examined it. It did not descend in its original shape more than four or five seconds, when it evidently collapsed, and he saw the sides flap heavily. It descended like a stone after this, and witness said that whoever was in that parachute was a dead man. Witness was positive that the parachute did not turn over. With respect to the principle of the construction of the machine, he considered it decidedly bad in every respect, and quite unfit for the purpose for which it was intended. A juror inquired whether the greatest strain would be upon the parachute in going up or in coming down.—Professor Airey: Decidedly in going up; but in that position the ring was much better able to support the strain upon it.

Mr. Green, on being again called, said he considered the whole form of the machine to be bad; if he were compelled to descend by a parachute he would do it in one upon Garnerin's principle, which he considered to be infinitely preferable to the one constructed by the deceased.—Mr. Mason concurred with Professor Airey. In his opinion,

Whether the machine had broken in the descent or not, the main result would have been the same; the insufficiency of the parachute to support the individual within the limits of velocity required by nature for the preservation of life was the real cause of the catastrophe. The rupture of the machine was merely an accident which had occurred during the consummation of his fate. He went to the Gardens and saw mr. Cocking on the day the ascent was to take place, and advised him not to ascend, but mr. Cocking paid no attention to him, and merely said he would talk about it on the morrow. Witness was exceedingly hurt at the whole business because he felt convinced that the man would be killed. Witness had made mathematical calculations upon the subject, and he felt convinced that the result must be fatal.

Mr. Gye said that every day the most extraordinary applications were made to him. One gentleman offered to ascend in a parachute by means of sky rockets, and then descend by means of the same invention! mr. G. also stated the terms of the bargain with mr. Cocking. For the first descent he was to receive nothing; for the two next £21 each; for every subsequent descent £30, to be made when and where the Vauxhall proprietors should require. In reply to a question from the coroner, the keeper of the public house at Lee admitted that he had received £10 (in sixpences) from persons wishing to see the mangled body! The coroner said that he understood the man had given out that the money was to go to Cocking's widow; and he advised him to let her have it.—The following is the verdict:—

"We find that the deceased, Robert Cocking, came to his death casually and by misfortune, in consequence of serious injuries which he received from a fall in a parachute of his own invention and contrivance, and which was appended to a balloon; and we further find that the parachute, as moving towards his death, is deodand and forfeit to our sovereign lady the Queen."

The Jury expressed their high opinion of the kind and humane manner in which mr. Green had acted throughout the whole of the unfortunate transaction; and stated that they were satisfied that mr. Gye had done all he could to prevent any accident from arising. They, at the same time, relied with confidence upon him and the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, that they would never allow such an exhibition to take place again, or that any individual's life should be risked for the sake of pecuniary reward.—*Falmouth Packet.*

The accounts from Arnenburg represent the ex-Queen of Holland as still struggling against the complaint which is undermining her constitution. She has frequent conferences with her chaplain, and shows a humble reliance in the relic she received from Napoleon, and which is known as the talisman of Charlemagne, of which the following is a brief history:—When the tomb of this great emperor, at Aix-la-Chapelle, was opened, his bones were found enveloped in Roman vestments: his double crown of France and Germany was on his fleshless brow; and his pilgrim's wallet was by his side, as well as his good sword, Joyeuse, with which, according to the Monk of St. Denis, he clove in two a knight clothed in complete armour. His feet rested on the buckler of solid gold given to him by Pope Leo, and round his neck was suspended the talisman which rendered him victorious, and which was formed of a piece of the true cross, sent to him by the Empress Irene. It was enclosed in an emerald, attached to a large chain of golden links. The burghers of Aix-la-Chapelle presented it to Napoleon in 1811, when he entered that town. One day in a playful mood he threw it over the neck of Queen Hortense, declaring that he wore it on his breast at the battles of Austerlitz and Wagram, as Charlemagne had worn it for nine years. From that day the precious relic has never been separated from the Duchess de St Leu.

A Sicilian youth, named Cashille, is now at Rome who, although only in his eighth year, can read ten languages. He has already given proofs of his extraordinary talent before the King of Sicily and the Apostolic Nuncio at that Court.

Awful Calamity—Death of a Young Lady—Last week the village of Glanton (near Whittingham) and its neighbourhood, were visited by one of the most dreadful thunder storms ever remembered. The grandeur which pervaded the face of nature was soon followed by vivid flashes of forked lightning, accompanied by loud and lengthened peals of thunder, one clap in particular resembled a heavy discharge of shot falling upon the roofs of the houses which caused many persons to run into the street for safety. At this instant Miss Donkin (Mr. Carnaby's niece) was struck by the electric fluid. A medical gentleman speedily arrived, but nothing of this once truly amiable young lady remained, but a blighted and withered form:—Miss D. had gone into the kitchen, and sat down under a bell which was hung there; at that moment the electric fluid struck the west chimney, and entering the house, ran along the bell-wire to the kitchen, and descending upon the head of Miss Donkin, struck her down with great violence. Her maid ran to her and covered her head (which was all in a blaze; with her apron, and extinguished the flame, but the unfortunate young lady never rose more. There were two dogs lying near Miss D., one was killed on the spot, and the other was so much injured as to render necessary its destruction.—Much damage was done to the glass of various hothouses, &c. 470 panes of glass were broken in the residence of C. J. Clavering, Esq. of Axwell park, and 560 squares of glass were also demolished in the coverings of the hot-houses.—At Ryton a cow was killed, and at Stella six sheep experienced a similar fate. A stack of oats was burnt to ashes, near Durham.—*Newcastle Journal.*

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 8, 1837.

The English mail arrived on Sunday last bringing London dates to the 3d, and Falmouth to the 5th of August.—Those papers are entirely occupied with the state of elections for the new Parliament.—It is difficult as yet, to say which party will be most numerous at the close of the Elections: several changes in the representation of large Towns have already been effected, and which are decidedly in favor of the Conservatives: among which are the two great maritime ports of Liverpool and Hull, also the towns of Bath, Greenwich, &c.—The return of Conservative members from such populous towns as those named, will have great influence throughout the kingdom upon the returns from other cities and counties which were yet to be contested.

The Radicals have lost some powerful leaders, such as Buxton, Roebuck, Ewart, Colonel Thompson, and others who are all displaced by able Conservatives.

LONDON, July 27.

The Queen and Duchess of Kent honored the Opera with their presence on Tuesday evening.

Alarming accounts are received from Valancy, as to the health of Prince Talleyrand; his Physicians despair of his recovery. The Prince is 84 years of age.

The accounts of the plague from Naples and Palermo are most alarming. The deaths in the former place amount to 500, a day; and in the latter, to as many as 1500.

There is a rumour prevalent in Paris of the extreme illness of the King of Sweden.

Spain.—Don Carlos is now traversing Murtia and New Castile; a fresh expedition has crossed the Upper Ebro.

The General Morning for the late King will cease on Thursday, the 23d of August.

Mr. Palmer polled at the London Election, upwards of 5000 plumpers.

Madrid Papers of the 16th announce that several persons had been arrested for being supposed to be Carlists. Mendizabal had given notice of another public robbery, to be called a War Contribution, to the extent of fifty million of reals; the very name of contribution spread terror among the richer Nobility, who are emigrating to avoid its application. Madrid is surrounded by Carlist partisans, one of whom, near Toledo, formally demanded that the Elliot convention, "not to murder prisoners" should be observed between him and this Queen's Troops. The Spanish Government refused to accede to the proposition, and the murder of each others' prisoners is again the order of the day.

It is not generally known that by provision of the Post-office Act passed at the end of the Session, the peers' privilege of franking and receiving letters ceased at the dissolution of Parliament. This privilege does not again commence till the 3rd of August, forty days before the return day (11th September).

The Duke of Roxburge has been created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl of Innis.

Second thoughts, we commonly say, are best; and most young women who pretend to be averse to marriage, desire not to be taken at their word.—A swain asking a girl if she would have him? "Faith no, John," says she, "but you may have me if you will."

The *Newsman's Weekly Chronicle*, a Whig Radical journal, says, "That the public have been regularly humbugged by the Reform ministry scarcely any one is hardy enough openly to deny, and certainly no one doubts. That it may be very convenient to lay the blame of this on the other great party in the state is obvious enough, but the public can see with half an eye the sole *object of the Whigs is place*, and that they have successfully mocked the people, calling for their support to keep out the conservatives, and refusing almost every measure that is worth a farthing to them."

The Queen has granted to Colonel Evans permission to wear the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles the Third, which the Queen Regent of Spain has conferred upon him, in testimony of her approbation of his important service.

John Gamble, engineer, in the case of the steam packet explosion at Hull, has been acquitted.

DECLARATION IN LIEU OF OATHS.—The following is from the report of the Lords' committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of substituting a declaration in lieu of oaths in certain cases, &c.:—The committee have directed their attention, in the first instance, to the result of the experiment which has been tried in various departments of the government by the authority vested in the Lords of the Treasury by the act of 5 and 6 William IV. c. 62. It appears by the evidence, that *many hundred thousand declarations* have been taken during the last year, where oaths would heretofore have been required: and that *no practical inconvenience has been found to arise from the change.* The committee are strongly of opinion, that it is expedient to proceed still further to carry into execution the recommendations of the committee of 1834, and to *abolish every unnecessary oath.*

BRIDGE OF THE NILE.—The construction of the gigantic bridge of the Nile, so long projected, is at length about to commence, and will be completed, it is said, in less than six years. This colossal work is to be erected at the point of the Delta, five leagues below Cairo, at that part of the river where it divides into two branches. During winter and a part of soring the waters of the Nile are too low to be turned to the account of agriculture; the bridge will therefore be made to form a kind of lock, to keep the waters at all times at the necessary elevation. The husbandman will thus be spared an infinity of labour, and will only have to direct the irrigation into the canals of absorption. The preliminary works of rectifying the bed of the river, raising dikes, and and digging the lateral canals, will require 2,000 labourers, besides which the arsenal of Alexandria is to supply 340 smiths and 650 carpenters. As Egypt cannot easily furnish so great a number of hands, it is in contemplation to employ four or five regiments of infantry upon the works. The stones are to be transported by a railroad, to extend to the mountains of Mokstam, which are two leagues distant from the Nile.

The accounts from Naples are to the 14th ultimo. The cholera had then carried off ten thousand victims in the course of three months. The mortality was then from three to four hundred persons daily. From Palermo the advices are frightful. The people were dying in crowds, and none to bury the dead. On the 13th the King had sent from Naples a number of galley-slaves to work as undertakers and grave-diggers during the continuance of the malady. To add to the misery of the citizens a riot occurred, in which the father-in-law of the Duchess of Berry and several nobles were brutally murdered.

On Friday evening, as her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, was leaving Buckingham Palace to take their usual evening airing, a respectably dressed middle-aged man was observed to throw something into the carriage. He was immediately seized by two of the sergeants on duty at the Palace and given over to the custody of police-constable Brown, of the A division, who conveyed him to the station house, where he gave his name Count Deruski. Upon him was found a copy of a petition, in French, addressed to her majesty, soliciting relief stating that he had served in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte & was now in a state of great destitution. Upon her majesty returning to the palace she immediately gave orders to Sir Fredrick Watson for the man to be set at liberty, until inquiry could be made into his case.

The Duke of Sussex's appointment of captain-general of the artillery company, not the royal regiment of artillery was a re-appointment as a matter of course on the demise of the crown. It has been held by the royal duke many years.

It is rumoured at the military clubs that Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will, on his arrival from Germany, be appointed commander-in-chief of all her Majesty's land forces. The royal duke's military appointments at present are, colonel of the Coldstream regiment of guards, and colonel in-chief of the 60th rifle corps.

Lieut-General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., is to return home forthwith from the government of New South Wales. His excellency's successor is Captain Sir George Gipps, of the royal engineers, late one of the commissioners to Canada.

HANOVER, July 15.—It is believed in this country that Count Munster, who was very closely connected with the King, while Duke of Cumberland, and enjoyed his confidence in an extraordinary degree, is likely to act an important part in the administration, and will, perhaps, be placed at the head of the cabinet ministry, which is to be newly organised at the return of the King from Carlsbad. This conjecture is supported by the fact that Privy Councillor Von Schele, the newly-appointed minister, who signed the letters-patent of July 5th, participates in the opinion of Count Munster, &c. The First Chamber of the Estates of Hanover was one of the principal opponents of many proposals of the late government. The death of King William will probably have some influence on the celebration of the jubilee on the University of Gottingen; it is not likely that either the Duke of Cambridge or the Duke of Sussex will be present. But it is believed the King will choose that time to make his first visit to Gottingen, after his accession. The letter-patent of July 5th have been received by the citizens of Gottingen with much indifference, and are hardly spoken of except by the professors. The citizens are rather apprehensive that the new King, who is supposed to have a great predilection for Prussian institutions, may be inclined to introduce the free exercise of mechanical professions, with licences, by which the system of guilds or corporate companies will receive a severe blow.

The Poles residing in London have addressed a very becoming letter to Lord Dudley Stuart, expressive of their deep obligations to his lordship for his strenuous and persevering exertions on their behalf, and of their disappointment and grief in the loss of the noble lord's election at Arundel. The number of signatures is 148.

THE QUEEN, THE COURT, &c.

Her majesty has been pleased to elevate Thomas W. Coke, Esq. to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl of Leicester and Holkham, and Viscount Coke.

It is intended henceforth to call Buckingham Palace by a much more appropriate title, and one which will record the time when the sovereign of these realms first took up her abode there: the new name is to be "The Queen's Palace.—(It was formerly called the Queen's House.)

BOUNDARY LINE.—We are informed that Mr. GREELY is again in the neighbourhood of Madawaska: and also, that a detachment of American troops left Houlton garrison on Saturday last on the Macawaska route, but for what purpose, is not known.

CANADA.—The House of Assembly has been prorogued after a short and fruitless session of *eight days.* The majority of the House of Assembly have made their solemn declaration, that they will grant no further supplies for the service of the country, nor transact any Parliamentary business, until the British Government have complied with all the demands heretofore made by that body, and further, that the British Government must *rescind* the resolutions lately passed by the Imperial Parliament.—By this act of the Canadians, their constitution is virtually at an end, and it now behoves the British government to give such a constitution as shall maintain British supremacy, giving equal protection to all classes of subjects. French domination must be no longer tolerated, for although, they may in point of numbers be more in population, than those of British origin, they yet must remember, that the soil on which they dwell, was dearly purchased by British blood, and that British rights and British laws must be made pre-eminent.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following District Order issued by Lieut. Col. Booth, Commander of the Forces in the Province of New-Brunswick, on the departure of Major DALTON's Company of the Royal Artillery. The exemplary conduct of Major Dalton's company during the period of their service in this Province, and the alacrity which they have on all occasions evinced to render their services to the inhabitants of the city when aroused by the alarming sound of Fire, together with their meritorious and essential services rendered on the night of the late melancholy conflagration in this place, have won for them the respect and esteem of all classes of our citizens, and we are confident, that they carry with them the good wishes of the whole community.

ARMY.

Major ARABIN's Company of the Royal Artillery, marched from Halifax on Monday last for the purpose of relieving Major Dalton's in this province, who, will embark for Windsor on Tuesday next. The following District Order has been promulgated on the departure of Major Dalton's company:—

Fredericton, 3d Sept. 1837.

DISTRICT ORDER.

Major DALTON's Company of the Royal Artillery being about to be relieved in a few days, Lieutenant Colonel Booth, esteems himself fortunate that the agreeable duty should devolve upon him, to record in District Orders the excellent conduct of this company throughout the period of their service in New-Brunswick, reflecting credit upon themselves, their Commanding Officer, and the highly distinguished Corps to which they belong and he begs Major Dalton will be pleased to accept for himself and his company, his best wishes on their departure.

At 10 o'clock this morning a committee of magistrates, merchants, and other gentlemen, with Lieut.-col. PETERS at their head, presented the following Address to Major DALTON:

To MAJOR DALTON,—Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery.

SIR—

WE the undersigned Magistrates, Merchants and Inhabitants of the city of St. John, cannot permit the departure of the Royal Artillery from this Province without expressing our sincere regard for their future welfare. Their good conduct during their period of service, has been such as to call forth the approbation of all classes of this community and reflects the highest credit on their Commanding Officer.

To you sir, and to the company under your command, we tender our best wishes mingled with regret at your departure; confident, that in whatever clime, and in whatever quarter your future destination may be, the calls of duty to your country, and of service to your countrymen will always meet with a cheerful and a willing compliance.

MAJOR DALTON'S ANSWER.

St. John, Sept. 8, 1837.

GENTLEMEN—

The honor you have conferred upon the Royal Artillery placed under my command in the province of New-Brunswick, by this public expression of your approval of their conduct, and regret for their departure, shall be immediately communicated to them, and I am convinced it will prove as valuable to their feelings, as it is gratifying to mine.

I am deeply sensible of, and receive with gratitude, the sentiments you have expressed towards myself, and in returning you my best acknowledgements and thanks, permit me at the same time to offer you individually my sincere and earnest wishes for the prosperity of this city, and the welfare and happiness of yourselves and your families.

CHARLES DALTON,
Major Commanding Royal Artillery, New-Brunswick.

To the Magistrates, Merchants and Inhabitants of the city of St John.

On Saturday last, the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, of All Saint's Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H., & C. B., Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Address of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of All Saint's Church in the Parish of Saint Andrews.

May it please your Excellency—

We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of All Saint's Church in the Parish of Saint Andrews, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to the government of this Province, and to tender our most respectful thanks for your visit to the County of Charlotte.

As members of that portion of the Lord's Heritage, the Apostolic Church of England, we feel highly gratified in having the honor of addressing your Excellency, and beg, with much respect, to express our hope, that the Church of our Fathers, of which you are a member, and in your office, the representative head, may receive, at your hands, that favourable consideration and support, which, we are proud to say she so deservedly merits—and that under your Excellency's administration, peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be cherished amongst us, and that whilst our Province is advancing its temporal interests, its religious and moral improvement may always be kept in view.

Finally we trust, that God may bless your Excellency's administration of Her Majesty's government, and that the affection which should always subsist, between the governor and the governed, may, from your Excellency's wise measures, and from the cheerful co-operation of all classes of her Majesty's subjects committed to your charge, daily increase.

We beg leave again to thank your Excellency, for the regard which this visit to the County of Charlotte evinces, and to wish your Excellency, Lady Harvey and family every possible health and happiness

On behalf of the Church Corporation.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D., *Rector.*

St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1837.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following reply:

GENTLEMEN—

My best thanks are due to you, for your loyal address.

I join with you in fervently hoping, that with the temporal advantages of this Province, which our gracious Queen has committed to my superintendence its spiritual blessings may always increase, and that the Church of which I am the representative head in the Province, and a humble, but sincere member, may largely share in those advantages, and its benign influence be extended.

For your affectionate good wishes for the success of my administration of this government, and for the health and happiness of Lady Harvey and my family, I beg you to accept my sincerest thanks.

[Signed] J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1837.

The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of All Saint's Church, in the Parish of St. Andrews.

SYNOD OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The Synod of New Brunswick met in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, and three succeeding days. An excellent sermon was preached upon the occasion by the Moderator, the Rev. Mr. M'Lean, of Saint Andrews, from Luke XIII, 34. All the Ministers belonging to the Synod were present, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Andrew of St John. The following Gentlemen sat as Elders viz: James Gilmour, Esq. Messrs Robertson, Girvan and Carruthers. Inter alia it was resolved to refer the consideration of the case of the Rev DAVID SYME, to the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, craving its opinion and advice with respect to it. The Synod also subscribed Petitions to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and to the Hon. the Legislative Council, and the Hon. the House of Assembly, praying for a modification of the Charter of King's College, Fredericton. A Committee was appointed to consider the best method of making provision for the widows and orphans of Ministers, and report at the next meeting.—The Rev. Mr. Souter, of Newcastle, was chosen Moderator for the next two years and the Synod adjourned to meet in the city of St. John on the third Tuesday of August, 1839.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON,
August 29, 1837.

His Excellency the Chancellor having been pleased to nominate and appoint the Honorable William Black, D. C. L., a member of the College Council, Mr. Black appeared and took his seat at the board accordingly.

At the meeting of the Council this day held, His Excellency communicated a letter which he had received from the Reverend George Cowell, A. M. the Senior Master of the Collegiate School, stating that he had been appointed Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces at Quebec, and requesting to be relieved from his duties in the School.

In accepting Mr. Cowell's resignation, the Council unanimously resolved:—

"That the Council entertains a high sense of the ability and fidelity with which, during a period of nearly eight years, Mr. Cowell has fulfilled the duties of his office; and

"That this Resolution be communicated to Mr. Cowell."—*Royal Gazette.*

QUEBEC, August 26.

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with their Address; and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported His Excellency's answer, which is as followeth:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

"The address which you have just presented to me, I shall lose no time in transmitting for the information of her majesty's Government: I cannot however, refrain from expressing the deep concern and regret which I experience, in learning from it, that you persist in your determination to deprive the country of all the benefits of domestic legislation, until all the demands you have urged shall have been granted.—demands which it is not in the power of the Executive Government to grant, and which, on being submitted at your request to the judgment of the highest authorities of the Empire, they have solemnly declared it is inexpedient to grant.

"This voluntary and continued abandonment of your functions as one branch of the local Legislature, notwithstanding the assurances you have received from the high authorities to whom you have appealed, that improvements will be made in the Executive and Legislative Councils,—while it daily increases the evils under which the Province labours, is at the same time a virtual annihilation of the constitution under which that Legislature derives its existence.

"Being thus unhappily denied the assistance which I had hoped to receive from the Representatives of the People, for relieving the country from its pressing difficulties, it only remains for me to assure you that I shall exercise, to the best of my judgment, the powers vested in me as Representative of our Sovereign, for the preservation of the rights and the advancement of the interests and welfare of all classes of her majesty's Canadian subjects.

"Castle St. Lewis,

"Quebec, 26th August, 1837."

Mr. Speaker then communicated to this House a letter by him received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, enclosing the Duplicate of a Royal Proclamation issued this day for proroguing the Provincial Parliament until the 5th day of October next.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE,
Quebec, 23rd August, 1837.

Louis Guay, Remi S. Noel, and Louis Charland, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the summary trial of small causes, in the Parish of Saint Antoine de Tilly, in the County of Lotbinière, under the Act 6th Wm. IV. cap. 17.

Pierre Auguste Adolphe Quesnel, to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice within this Province.

And His Excellency has been further pleased to discharge C. H. O. Cote, of Napierville, Pierre Beaubien, of Montreal, Andre Jobin, of St. Genevive, Wolfred Nelson, of St. Denis pierre Amiot, of Vercheres, J. B. Dumouchel, of St. Benoit, and Louis F. Deschambault, of St. Denis, from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal, by an Instrument, bearing date at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

OF