British News.

LONDON, JULY 15.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION AND CONDOLENCE.

The following is a copy of the address from the University of Oxford presented to Her Majesty on the throne yesterday afternoon:—

"*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, respectfully approach your Royal presence with the expression of our sincere condolence on the heavy affliction sustained by your Majesty, in common with the whole British empire, by the decease of our late beloved and lamented King: at the same time humbly tendering our heartfelt congratulations upon your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors.

"Bereaved of the paternal government of a Sovereign whose most anxious wish was the welfare of his people, we are cheered with the consideration that we have a well founded assurance of the future prosperity of the nation from the many virtues which adorn your majesty's character.

"With gratitude to the illustrious Princess, your mother, we reflect, that under the vigilant and enlightened superintendence of her Royal Highness, your majesty has been assiduously trained to understand, and, in reliance on God's blessing, to fulfil the duties of your high and most important office.

"In that education it was wisely provided that your majesty, from your earliest years, should learn to know the people over whom you might be called by Divine Providence to reign. We thankfully remember that we had the happiness of receiving our future Queen in our University, and that your majesty was then pleased to manifest an interest in the monuments which it contains of the learning and munificence of formerages. Our earnest desire, as we feel it to be our duty, will be to maintain and extend its renown as a seat of true religion and useful learning; and we humbly assure your majesty that we shall endeavour to deserve the continuance of that protection and favour which our University has enjoyed through a succession of ages from the reigning sovereigns of the realm, by inculcating upon the minds of those intrusted to our care a dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government, and thus preparing the rising generation to serve your majesty with zeal and ability in the several departments of church and state.

"Our most fervent prayers will be offered up to Almighty God that every blessing both spiritual and temporal, may be abundantly poured forth upon your majesty and your Royal house; that our ecclesiastical and civil institutions, in which are involved the purity of our religious worship, the rightful supremacy of law, and the liberty and happiness of the subject, may find, under your majesty's sway, that protection, the enjoyment of which has, for so long a period, endeared the house of Brunswick to the British nation; that your majesty's reign may be a conspicuous example of the stability of a throne founded on the eternal principles of rectitude, and supported by the affection of grateful subjects; that it may be long and prosperous; and that, by the blessing of the same Almighty Being, your Majesty may reap the best earthly reward of your beneficent cares, in the loyalty and devotion of a religious, united, and happy people.

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal, this 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1837."

The following address is to be presented by the University of Oxford to the Queen Dowager, at Bushy-park, this day:—

"TO HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY ADELAIDE, QUEEN DOWAGER.

"Madam,—We, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, beg to approach your Majesty with feelings of profound veneration and respect.

"We humbly tender to your Majesty our heartfelt condolence upon the grievous bereavement with which it has recently pleased Divine Providence to visit your Majesty and this realm, by taking from us our late beloved Sovereign, your royal husband.

"Reflecting with gratitude upon the benefits which we have derived from the many virtues which shed lustre around his throne, the generous liberality of his sentiments, the kindness of his heart, and the unswerving rectitude of his character, we can, in some degree, appreciate the bitterness of the pang which your Majesty must have sustained in the final severance of the holiest of domestic ties.

"But while we participate in the sorrow so justly felt, we are at the same time encouraged by your Majesty's example to bow with resignation to the will of that Heavenly Father who tempers his afflictions with mercy.

"It is our earnest hope, that the firmness and resolution which were granted to your Majesty during an unceasing attention to the Royal sufferer may still be vouchsafed as your support. As we fervently pray that your Majesty may long be spared to us, to continue, in the exalted rank and high station which your Majesty will ever hold in this country, the bright example of those virtues, public and private, which have called forth the admiration, and secured to your Majesty the lasting gratitude, of the people of these realms.

"We beg leave further most respectfully to assure your Majesty, that, as in a brighter and more cheerful period of your majesty's life, when you honored our University with your presence, we proffered the just homage of our devotion and loyalty, no less sincerely, in this hour of affliction, do we sympathize in your majesty's sorrow, earnestly praying that every consolation and blessing which the Almighty can bestow may await you in time and in eternity.

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal, this 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1837."

LIVERPOOL, July 13.

In consequence of the announcement that Lord Francis Egerton and the hon. Bootle Wilbraham would address the electors yesterday, great numbers of highly respectable gentlemen were assembled before 11 o'clock in Castle-street, in front of the King's Arms Hotel, where the noble lord and his honorable colleague had arrived in the course of the morning.

Enthusiasm beamed in each countenance at the thought of beholding their patriotic members amongst them once more.

As it was known that the noble lord and his colleague would address their constituents from the office of Mr. Sandbach in the Exchange buildings, the Exchange square became thronged about half past 11 o'clock. About ten minutes to twelve the advance of a dense multitude of persons betokened the approach of the two members. They made their entrance at the west wing of the Exchange, and immediately after passing the Council Chamber, in which, by the by, the Radical members of the corporation were at that time assembled, they were received by the most enthusiastic cheers, and the crowd followed them to the News room, where their reception was equally as cordial. From thence they went to Mr. Sandbach's office, receiving the congratulations of many of their constituents as they passed along. The enthusiastic reception they met with must have been highly flattering and encouraging both to the noble lord and his colleague.

Among the gentlemen who accompanied his lordship and the hon. Bootle Wilbraham, were the following,—sir John Tobin, sir Thomas Brancker, messrs. Samuel Sandbach, William Smith, Richard Dawson, T. B. Horsfall, E. wolyneux, Thomas Case, —— Shepherd, George Hardisty, L. Peel, —— Saddler, Rev. Thos. Moss, J. A. Tinne, W. Warring, Peter Wright, J. W. Watson, Alexander Smith, Robert Rigby, Alexander Smith, jun., Samuel Holmes, Charles Lawrence, Joseph Sandars, Thomas Dover, Thomas Birkett, James Aspinall, Thomas Sands, Henry Glynn, John Taylor, Thomas Pierce, John Pierce, S. Johnston, J. Hand, Elijah Harrison, James Irving, Thomas Jordan, R. A. Preston, John Wellstoods, John Pennington, T. Carron, John Peacock, E. B. Lyon, — Griffiths, &c.

After entering the office of Mr. Sandbach, his Lordship and Mr. Wilbraham presented themselves at the window, and were received with three rounds of hurzas. When the cheering had subsided,

Lord F. EGERTON addressed the dense multitude as follows:—Gentlemen: On the last occasion that I had the honour of presenting myself before this portion of the constituency of the southern division of Lancashire, I did so in pursuance of a requisition numerously and respectably enough signed to make me believe it to be my duty on that occasion to come forward. On the present occasion the circumstances are somewhat altered. I come forward now, not on the strength of that, nor of a similar requisition, but in full confidence that those who then called me from the ranks of private life to take an active part in the public affairs of the nation have not altered those opinions which they then entertained towards me, and which induced them to give me their support. (cheers.) I am proud to state, too, in defiance of insinuations that have been conveyed for electioneering purposes, that loyalty and attachment to the Throne and to the person of the Sovereign is equally strong in my breast now as it was when I presented myself before you on a former occasion. (Hear and loud cheers.) I do not believe that those who sent me forward into public life, with the determination to support me on my avowal to support the principles upon which Sir Robert Peel acted as a minister, I do not doubt that those persons consider that Sir Robert Peel's character is at all altered, or his talents deteriorated, as a leading member of the opposition. (Cheers.) I do not believe that those who sent me into Parliament on my avowed attachment to a great and influential party in the state now that that party have deserted their principles or that they are to be deserted on this occasion. It is on these grounds, and not feeling conscious on my own part that I have swerved at all from the principles I avowed on a former occasion, or that I have given a negative to any of the opinions that I professed to hold when I addressed the electors, that I come forward on this occasion to fight such a battle as awaits me in the coming contest. (Loud cheers.) There have appeared in the field two gentlemen who profess it to be their intention to endeavour to wrest from my colleague and me these honours for which we have served and which you were pleased to bestow upon us. For my own part I should be the last man in the world to complain that they should seek to obtain that honour. With one of those individuals I have the honour to be acquainted, and I am certain that nothing will be adopted on his part that will not be compatible with fair and honourable opposition. (Cheers.) But those who engage in political contests are, undoubtedly, to a certain extent in the hands of their committees. I allude to this in consequence of a vile insinuation contained in a document published by Lord John Russell, in his address to his constituents, imputing disloyalty to the conservatives. I confess that I have not so learnt to read the constitution of England. I never could think it any thing but an outrage to the constituency to call in the name of the sovereign to my assistance for the purpose of influencing the constituency in my favour. I consider that the matter is to be settled between you and myself—that you are called on to elect persons to consult with and advise, according to the best interests of the crown and the nation, the Sovereign who shall occupy the throne. (Cheers.) And therefore I am surprised—yet I should not say surprised, after reading Lord John Russell's address, for it leaves me little room for surprise—as to the principles which ministers are acting upon. I have in my hand a card, bearing the name of a respectable gentleman, who is anxious for your suffrages, and after the name of the gentleman is appended the words "for the Queen." I hope he does not suppose that there is any gentleman who would address this constituency who is not prepared to sacrifice life and property, and any thing but principle, for the support of the throne. (Loud and deafening cheers.) I trust, too, that every one who now hears me is aware that the attachment to such a principle must be raised now to a pitch of enthusiasm. (Continued cheering.) At a meeting which I attended last night, I endeavoured to relieve myself of the imputations which are thus thrown upon the conservative party by that address of Lord John Russell's, which presumes that her majesty is attached to her ministers merely because she has chosen to turn them out of office although she found them in power when she succeeded to the throne. I do not know that it is necessary for me particularly to advert to any of the topics which have been so lately discussed before you; but I refer you to what has fallen from me in Parliament, and to my recorded votes while there, as the best summary of my Parliamentary conduct. You sent me to Parliament, I conceive, to support the constitution in church and state, and I believe the support of that church does not consist in supporting the clauses for the mutilation of that church introduced by his Majesty's ministers. (Cheers.) I have to the best of my power supported the church, and I trust the persevering efforts made by me, and the party with whom I act in Parliament, have contributed to secure that church to be what I have ever considered it, the sheet anchor of civil and religious liberty in this country. There may be some able and respectable individuals to whom these doctrines are displeasing; but I say it is impossible for me to support those men who consider the voluntary principle as preferable to that on which our church is founded. (Cheers.) It is a difficult thing to deal with the parties to whom we are opposed. They are divided into classes, some of which look up to her majesty's ministers for the support of doctrines which the ministers, in common with another class, profess to repudiate; and they are kept in place mainly by the persons who advocate extreme measures. To the feelings and principles of the latter class I am equally opposed; but for their judgment and honesty I have a higher respect than I have for those who are the more immediate supporters of her majesty's government. During the last session of Parliament, the ministers have rested their tenure of office, not upon measures introduced for the good of the country (I would wish to be understood as not intending to cast the slightest reflection upon any person), but upon measures which those who sent me to Parliament would never send me again if I voted for them, viz., the weakening and final discontinuance of the church establishment in England and Ireland. Those measures I have undeviatingly and conscientiously opposed; and if it is your pleasure to restore to my hands, what, by the natural working of our constitution I have now to return to you, my exertions shall be used to the best of my ability to the same end. (Loud cheers.) As I before observed, I endeavoured the other evening to relieve myself and the conservative party in the House of Commons from the odium which the home minister of the day has endeavoured to cast upon us by his manifesto. But I believe I might have spared myself the trouble, for I do think that what Lord John Russell has therein said has not excited much notice beyond the city to which he fled as a place of refuge with the mark of Cain on his forehead. I have differed from the ministry on many occasions, but during the whole of the three years that I have been in Parliament, I have never shown a factious opposition. Whatever their measures were, I only considered if they were calculated for the good of the country and the stability of our institutions. I never considered whether failure would injure the ministers, render their possession of office less secure, or make them uncomfortable in their respective situations. I am not aware that there are any other topics on which I should address you. I can only say, in contemplation of the contest which awaits me, that I will give you an opportunity of judging whether the electors of South Lancashire have altered their sentiments with respect to me, or whether the state of the legislation, or other altered circumstances, shall or shall not summon me back to that private life which I never would have quitted but for my sense of duty to those who invited me to do so. (Cheers.) I am aware that I have to contend in the coming contest with parties who have avowed themselves supporters of the present government—that those, who would have at one time repudiated all political relationship, are now combined together. I await confidently the issue of the contest. His lordship then retired from the window amid the loud plaudits of the congregated thousands.

The hon. BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, M. P., then addressed the assembly as follows:—After the extremely eloquent speech which they have heard from his noble colleague, it was scarcely necessary for him to make any observation. He was placed under far different circumstances now than on a former occasion. Then he was brought forward with very little hopes of success; but it was hoped that he would carry off the second votes and so secure the election of his noble colleague. Now, however, he came forward under different circumstances. Near three years had elapsed since they had elected him, and he now felt that he had some claim to their kindness and support. (Hear.) It was not on account of his talents that he claimed their support, it was simply on the ground that he had so tried to his utmost to give his attention to both public and private business before Parliament, as to entitle him to their support. ("Hear," and cheers.) He had formerly claimed their support on the principle that he would support church and state: and during the last three sessions, while the ministry and its adherents had been dealing out heavy blows to protestantism, he had with all his power supported the interests of the church. He was not aware that there were any topics upon which he ought to address them. Suffice it to say, that he had followed in the wake of the noble lord, and conscientiously gave his vote on every occasion. (Cheers.) He would not weaken by any remarks of his own what had fallen from his noble colleague. He thanked them for the applause they had bestowed upon him, and for the attention with which they had listened to him. The hon. gentleman then withdrew, and was loudly cheered by the multitude.

His lordship and his colleague then proceeded along with the above named gentlemen to the King's Arms Hotel, and were loudly greeted on their way.

Messrs. Ewart and Elphinson, the two Radical candidates, in the evening addressed a small mob of Irishmen in front of the York Hotel, Williamson-square. Not one of the "pisantry," from their appearance, could lay claim to a coat, much less a vote. The honorable gentlemen were attended by a Mr. Joseph Wolmsley and a Mr. Bancker, who acted as fuglemen. By the exertion of these functionaries a cheer now and then was raised. Whenever the honorable gentlemen alluded to the impracticable and laughing schemes, such as universal equality, cheap bread for nothing, two penny worth of ale for a penny, vote by ballot, and other highly sensible schemes, the shouts were tremendous.

DREADFUL FIRE AT WAPPING.

Last night, about 20 minutes before 11 o'clock, a terrific fire broke out in the extensive warehouses belonging to Mr. Fleetwood, oilman and tallow-melter, No. 16, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping (nearly facing the premises of Mr. Knight, of the same business, which it will be recollected were destroyed by fire but a few months back) From what part of the building the flames first were perceived it was impossible to learn, but such was the rapidity that the entire of it was in one blaze but a few minutes after the discovery. The various watchmen on the bridges soon gave information to the brigade at the various fire establishment stations in town, and engines from Schoolhouse-lane, Welclose-square, Jeffery-square, Watling-street, Whitecross-street, Southwark-bridge-road, Farringdon-street, and others, arrived at the scene of conflagration in succession, and also from Wapping parish. The premises in question are situate near Wapping-wall End, and about in the rear on King-street, which is chiefly inhabited by individuals of the poorest class. In about ten minutes after the alarm had been given, a powerful body of the K division of public were drawn up in a line, and were stationed at various houses to prevent robberies, while the remainder kept the mob from pressing on the firemen, and retarding them in their operations. The scene that ensued after the outbreak of the fire, among those persons living in King-street, was truly distressing. The poor creatures, when the fire was at its hight, appeared distracted, and were seen running in every direction. The fire gained so great an ascendency that the entire neighbourhood was apparently in danger. The brigade exerted themselves in a manner that deserved the greatest credit. The engines being plentifully supplied with water, were kept in continual motion by nearly 100 coalheavers who were hired for the purpose. The flames, however, extended to the house adjoining, unit-named, No. 17, and from the appearance of the flames, its sacrifice appeared certain. However, ladders were placed up to the first floor, and hose with branches were conveyed through the windows, and immense streams of water were poured into the devouring element. About half-past 11 the roof of Mr. Fleetwood's premises fell in with a crash, and shortly after a great quantity of gunpowder deposited in the cellar ignited, and the explosion that ensued was tremendous; the whole of the brick wall in front of the house was forced into the street, and caused great terror; it was feared that several of the brigade were under the ruins, but it was afterwards ascertained not to be the case, although one or two were slightly bruised. The melting-house at the back part of the house soon ignited, and was in a very short period destroyed. The houses Nos. 1 and 2 in King-street, occupied by several families, likewise took fire, but in consequence of the branch of the engines being quickly conveyed throughout the lower part of the house adjoining, the flames were quickly extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done. The saving of portion of Mr. Fleetwood's premises was utterly impossible, and their destruction was complete by 12 o'clock, by which time there were no less than ten large engines at work. At that hour it became clear that no further damage could be done, and shortly after the greater part of the engines returned to their respective stations, but still five engines were ordered to play on the smouldering ruins. In what manner the inmates of Mr. Fleetwood's premises escaped, no one knew, from what transpired after the flames were subdued. Amongst the neighbours it was feared that some of them had fallen victims to its ravages; but it is to be hoped this may not be the case. A correct account of the houses damaged by the fire it was impossible to glean, but this we know, that there were three or four, two in King-street, and two in Old Gravel-lane. The entire of Mr. Fleetwood's premises, which, was before stated, are extensive, is reduced to one vast heap of ruins. Whether he was insured in any fire-office is not known. The property destroyed must be very great. The conflagration was seen by the inhabitants of Greenwich, Deptford, Rotherhithe, and other parts, and every object in the river, as far as Westminster-bridge, was distinctly seen. The supply of water was plentiful in the extreme.

MUNIFICENCE OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—One of the last acts of our late and lamented Monarch showed his munificence, and at the same time his attachment to the established church, and anxious wishes for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of the place where he was born. On learning from the vicar of Kew that there was not sufficient room in the church for the accommodation of the inhabitants, he ordered its enlargement at an expence of £3,000 out of his own private purse, and also devoted much of his time and attention to the best means of accomplishing this desirable object, which he had the satisfaction of knowing was in progress before his lamented dissolution. It is expected that the church of Kew will be re-opened early in the autumn.

Fire and Hurricane in Barbados.—On the 25th of July, a dreadful fire broke out in Bridgetown, which destroyed a number of buildings and great amount of property, but was happily subdued by the great exertions of the military and the people.

Scarcely had the terrified inhabitants of the town recovered from the dismay and consternation attendant upon the fire, when it pleased the Allwise Disposer of events to afflict the Island with another of those awful visitations, which, alas, of late years, it has often fallen to our lot to record. On Wednesday morning last, at eight o'clock, the wind at S. and by W. the weather suddenly assumed a dark and stormy appearance; the clouds gathered in thick and heavy masses, which, about an hour and a half previous, had emitted frequent and vivid flashes of lightning, with thunder, and some slight rain fell. About the hour mentioned, the wind rose in terrible gust, and commenced to blow a perfect gale, freshening with every rising cloud, and increasing in violence for fully two hours, when changing its position to S.S.W. half W., it gradually died away, but veering to S W, and by S. it again freshened, and finally subsided at about three o'clock, having shifted to S. W. During this time the sea rose several feet above its ordinary height—the waves rolled mountain high in Carlisle Bay, lashing the rock bound pier and adjacent shores in awful grandeur, and sending their spray full a hundred feet high. Out of twenty eight vessels, large and small which were, riding safely at their anchorage at seven o'clock, twenty two were driven on shore, and most of them dashed on the ledge of rock reaching from below the stores of Messrs. Moore, to the upper reef, lying in some places in heaps of four or five large and small, from the humble sloop to the lofty and capacious barque or brig, exposed many of them, with their sides down, or keels upwards to the violence of the surf, which dashed for the greater part of the day, with unabated fury, against them, driving the large upon the smaller vessels, and thus completing the work of destruction to its utmost finish. Some again were driven by the force of the wind and violence of the sea, upon the rocks abreast of the Pier, and there have become complete wrecks Along the shore for above a mile and a half may be seen the remnants of the shattered vessels and their cargoes, piled up in heaps, and indeed wherever the eye turns, one unvaried scene of ruin and devastation. Never, we believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the island, has a shipwreck occurred in so short a time, so calamitous in its consequence.

His Excellency the Governor, with that solicitude which he has ever shewn for the private, as well as the public interest of the Island, since his residence amongst us, was at the spot and in the water, the greater part of the noon, encouraging by persuasions and entreaties those engaged in saving the crews not to relax in their efforts and we are persuaded the influence of His Excellency's example, lent them both strength and courage in the humane undertaking. Only three seamen we believe in the whole have lost their lives.

For the protection of the property cast on shore, and to prevent pillage, the militia force was ordered out, and continued on duty the whole afternoon and night About 150 men of the 56th and 76th Regiments were likewise marched down, one company of which acted in concert with the Militia in keeping guard, and the others wearing their fatigue dress, assisted in getting up the provisions washed by the surf upon the land, and in other useful services.

Of the amount of loss sustained by this truly awful and distressing visitation, to the shipping interest, we shall hazard no positive opinion: as far as appearance go, and according to opinions expressed, we should state it at over one hundred thousand pounds sterling, as most of the homeward bound vessels were nearly if not fully laden, and the vessels, American and otherwise, discharging their cargoes, had in some instances the greater portion on board. The homeward bound vessels wrecked are the Corsair with 115 hhds. 17 tierces sugar, and 287 puncheons molasses: Elizabeth, 314 hhds. 30 tierces sugar: Pacific, 140 hhds. sugar, 160 puns. molasses: Schwartz, 48 hhds. sugar; Sarah Tortman, 339 do.: Britannia, 656 do. 30 trs.; Harmony, 238 puns. molasses.

Vessels Wrecked, &c.

Schooner Jane, Cock, from St. Andrews, consigned to Messrs. Walrond, Ward & Co. part of the cargo (pickled fish,) on board.

Brigantine Wave, Talbet Demerara, M. Cavan & Co. two of the crew landed in a very bad state, and every medical aid and assistance afforded by Dr. Clark, they have since died.

Schooner Dame, Wilson, Nova Scotia, Hill & Musson.

French schr Jeune Cammill, Gaillard, Guadalope M. Cavan & Co. most of the cargo (flour) lost.

Brig sir John Moor, Porter, St. Andrews, N. B. H Arnot & Co, some of the crew very much injured.

Brig Elizabeth, Lovett, St. Andrews, N. B. Hill & Musson.

Mail Boat Tickler, M'Alpin, St. Vincent, arrived the evening before with Capt. Pearson and Lady as passengers. By the exertions of Captain M., the passengers were got on shore with only a slight injury to Captain Pearson. The crew left the vessel as she struck.

Brig Pitscottie, Oglerry London, Higginson, Deane, & Stott, arrived the evening before with government stores.

Brig Corsair, Irwin, Liverpool, Moor, Brothers & Co. This vessel was loaded, and intended to sail on Wednesday evening.

American Brig Amulet, Ryder, Alexandria, M. Cavan & Co.

Barque Schwartz, Boult, Demerara, Moore, Brothers, & co, had taken 48 hhds. sugar.

Barque Elizabeth, Scott, Liverpool, Thomas Lee, was to have sailed in a few days.

Sloop Amelia, Cox, St. Lucia, W. Seon & Co.

Sloop Fortitude, Best, Tobago, do.

Schr. Sir Henry Ward, Hiller, Berbice, M. Cavan & Co.

Schr. Janet. Pruden, Nassau, N. P., Thomas Croil & Co.

Brig Sarah Trotman, Brown, Liverpool, Higginson Deane & Stott, was to have sailed on Wednesday evening.

Sloop Messenger, ——, Trinidad, M. Cavan & Co.

Sloop Gleaner, Dodd, St. Vincent, do.

Brig Harmony, Murdock, Greenock, T. Croil.

Brig Pacific, MacKellar, John Thomas, was to have sailed on Thursday morning.

H. M. Sir. Alban, Lt Tinling, on shore in Carlisle Bay, likely to be got off.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MR. EDITOR,—On Tuesday last I remarked a number of Handbills posted up in Highways and Bye-ways of the city, giving notice to all those who could write and those who merely make their mark, that an Address was lying at the Counting Room of Barlow & Sons, ready for signature; the purport of which was to congratulate Sir John Harvey upon the accession of Her gracious Majesty to the Throne, and express satisfaction at the recent addition to the Executive Council. The bare mention of the place of its deposit convinced me of the origin of this address; for its well known to every body, that this self same place is the head quarters of one of the newly chosen Councillors, and it was a fair conclusion to arrive at that he had something more than a bare knowledge of its existence. Without therefore indulging in any remarks upon the decency of thus imposing upon the Public through the instrumentality of others. I will, with your permission, say a few words—first, upon the unblushing impudence which is displayed in the strange association of matter in the said address, and secondly upon the refined cunning and unfair policy which suggested such an association.

Every man in this community will on reflection agree with me in opinion, that the first subject of this said address is of rather too dignified and noble a character to be mixed up with trifling party feuds and local politics. It is a subject which calls in question all the chivalry and loyalty within us, with which our most generous feelings are closely and indissolubly connected, and which every good subject and every honest man would eagerly and cheerfully wish to give utterance to, but whatever may be the opinion of men with regard to the latter part of this address, surely no one will deny that it was misplaced with the first subject of it. It was irregular and highly improper. It was derogatory to the dignity of the Crown and trifling with the name of Sovereignty. Its absurdity, one would think, would have induced its originator to abandon the idea as soon as conceived, had they not had some latent object in view, for it will rather excite a smile when we compare the events of the accession of "the High and Mighty the Princess Victoria Alexandrina to the Throne of Great Britain" and the *accession* of Charles Simonds, Hugh Johnston and Hon. Geo. Shore to a seat in the Executive Council [SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL]—"From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step" !!!—Its absurdity however can only be exceeded by the cool assurance of those who could suggest and of those who could suffer their names to be continued, coupled as they now are with all that is noble, majestic and virtuous. But this system of tacking was always a master stroke of policy with the originators of this address and more especially with the first-named Councillor, for it may be fresh in the recollection of many, that not long since, by his instigation, a certain Member's Pay Bill was tacked to a certain Appropriation Bill, for the purpose of securing the passage of the said Pay bill through the Council which caused the loss of the Appropriation bill for a time to the country. So in this instance, the first part of this address would, they hoped, be sufficient to insure an assent to the latter, and it looks to me like cramming two spoons into a child's mouth, one containing sweetmeats and the other medicine, he is induced to swallow the latter for the sake of the former. This was not the only object of the originators of this strange business.—By mixing up those two matters in the same address, they had in view the exclusion of very many of the most intelligent, wealthy and respectable inhabitants of this city; for there are hundreds, who would ardently embrace the opportunity of expressing their joy at the accession of our youthful Queen, and who would sooner loose their right hands than subscribe to the propriety of the late appointments, and by this means, they hoped to ingratiate themselves with Sir John Harvey by construing the silence of others to disaffection, and want of confidence in Charles Simonds, Hugh Johnston and the Hon. Geo. Shore into disloyalty. They had still a further object in view by this irregular and unfair proceeding.—They rightly conjectured that this address might reach the Throne or at any rate the Minister, through Sir John Harvey, and the names of the *three* elect would thus be brought before the eyes of the minister and it would be a happy mode of corroborating the recommendation sent home by his Excellency and thereby insure their approval by her majesty's government.

There are many in this community who have signed that address without considering its tendency, and there is no doubt that every citizen would have come forward and affixed his signature had the obnoxious matter been expunged. It is certainly to be regretted that an occasion like which (as Sir John, himself says) peculiarly calls for an expression of Loyalty and affection for all classes of her majesty's subjects, should have been so basely perverted to party purposes.

I have sent these remarks, Mr. Editor, to expose the conduct of a few designing men in this city, and explain the cause of the absence of names to that address which otherwise would have been there.

CIVIS.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1837.

By the arrival of the ship *Mozambique* from London we have been furnished with London Papers to the 16th, and by way of Halifax to the 17th of July.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA in person on the 17th, and was to be dissolved on the 18th. We have made copious selections from the London Papers received, among which, will be found Queen VICTORIA's speech on the Prorogation of the Imperial Parliament. The speech is concise and appropriate, it contains no party views, nothing to cavil at, but much to commend.

The English elections will be contested with great spirit by both parties; at Westminster, there is every probability of the successful return of the gallant general Sir GEORGE MURRAY. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT again comes forward for a seat in the House of Commons under a requisition numerously signed from North Wilts with every prospect of success.

SPAIN.—DON CARLOS is still progressing, and has gained some signal advantages over the QUEEN's forces. It appears evident, that without foreign interference Don Carlos will soon be the conqueror.

The Legislature of Lower Canada was opened on the 18th ult.:—but from the previous conduct of Mr. Papineau and his adherents, it is not expected that the session will be of long duration. Lord Gosford in his opening speech, has made use of soft and conciliatory language, to awaken if possible, those misguided persons to a sense of their imperative duty, before the British Government shall be compelled to use coercive measures in support of the Crown, and the integrity of the British Empire.

A respectable correspondent informs us, that the American Agent, Mr. GREELY, has been stopping at Woodstock since Saturday last on his way to Madawaska, to resume his *duty* of taking a census of that Parish, for which place he was to start on Wednesday the 30th ult. Mr. Greely has publicly stated that if he is again arrested in the prosecution of his *duty* the "Brave sons of Maine" are forthcoming to his rescue.

If Mr. Greely violates the laws of this country, and is captured a *second* time in so doing, we hope, for the honor of our Province, and for the majesty of the laws, that he will be brought before a proper tribunal and receive its authorized decision.

The Elections for the City and County of Saint John will commence in this City on Wednesday the 13th instant. What number of competitors will enter the lists is not fully known. For the City, we are informed that the following Gentlemen have announced their intention of becoming candidates for the representation, viz:—messrs. Lewis Burns, Isaac Woodward, Thos. Barlow, and John Hooper. Others are spoken of.

THE N. E. BOUNDARY.—The Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick has issued a Proclamation, forbidding the cutting of timber on the lands on the border of that Province and the State of Maine which are claimed by the two governments.

We understand that Mr. Greely is again to proceed to Madawaska to complete the census, and that the Governor of the State has ordered a line of road to be marked across about seventy miles of the disputed territory.—*Bangor Journal.*

[From the Royal Gazette, August 23.]

BY AUTHORITY.

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.)

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of the Demise of his late most sacred Majesty King William the Fourth, the General Assembly of this Province, which now stands prorogued to the third Tuesday in September next, is dissolved, I do therefore publish this Proclamation declaring the said dissolution, whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I do hereby declare that I have this day ordered Writs for calling a new General Assembly to be issued in due form, to bear Teste on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of August instant, and be returnable on Monday the sixteenth day of Oct. next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office. August, 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to constitute a Board for auditing all the public accounts of the Province, and to appoint the Honorable Frederick P. Robinson, Auditor General, and Henry G. Clopper, Esquire, Assistant Auditor, the Supervisors of Great Roads, the Commissioners of Bye Roads, and all other persons intrusted with the expenditure of public money, are hereby required to transmit their accounts, with proper vouchers, to that Board at as early a period as practicable after the performance of the work.

By Order of His Excellency.

Ordered, That all Persons in the Offices of the Land granting Departments, be positively prohibited from being themselves directly or indirectly parties to or concerned as agents in the purchase or acquisition by Sale, Grant, License, or otherwise, of any ungranted Lands of the Crown, without permission from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Amos E. Botsford, and John R. Partelow, and Lemuel A. Wilmot, Esquires, Commissioners for examining and reporting upon the accounts of the Casual Revenue, pursuant to the Act of Assembly.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having Petitions to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that they are not to inclose to His Excellency money for payment of Fees, but such Fees must be transmitted to the proper office appointed to receive the same.

Secretary's Office, 23d *August*, 1837.

LONDON, JULY 16.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—The Duke of Orleans is indisposed. He remained all one day last week in his apartments in the Chateau de Villiere. His royal highness received nobody, and transacted no business with his military bureau. The royal family visited him several times during the day, and, before receiving company after dinner, his Majesty went to the Prince, and passed an hour with him. The physicians ascribed the indisposition of his royal highness to the inclemency of the season. The throat, and all the mucous membranes, are affected. This predisposition has of late been perceived in the temperament of his royal highness since his return from Africa. However, no alarm is felt. No bulletin has been issued by the faculty. Princess Helena does not leave her consort a moment, and proves to the royal family that her heart had a great share in the diplomatic arrangements which led the way to her marriage.

Interesting Event for Portugal.—Madame Dampias, wife of the Portuguese consul at Paris, has left for Havre, on her way to Lisbon. She has with her a very elegant cradle, made in Paris, and every article necessary for the approaching accouchement of Donna Maria.

We understand that her Majesty will dissolve the Parliament in state on Tuesday next. Orders have been given for her robes to be got ready by that day.

Her Majesty will hold a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at two o'clock; and a drawing-room on Thursday, the 20th instant, at two o'clock.

We learn with great satisfaction that her Majesty has been pleased to name the Countess of Mulgrave as one of the Ladies of her Bedchamber. The Irish people will no doubt feel much gratified at this mark of favour shown to the wife of her popular and esteemed Viceroy.

A few days ago the Queen Dowager had into her presence the pages who had taken their turns in waiting on the late King, and stated to them her sense of the manner in which they had performed their duties, adding that their late Royal Master had expressed himself most favourably of their great attention to him. The Queen Dowager then presented to each, as a mark of her gracious approbation, a very handsome present, chiefly jewellery, all of which articles had belonged to the late King. We regret to hear that the Queen Dowager is much indisposed, and that she is unable to leave her residence at Bushey.

One of the attendants at the lying-in-state apartment counted the number of people who passed in during a quarter of an hour, for three quarters—and he found them, as near as may be, to average 300. The first quarter of his observation there passed 330—the second there passed 298—the third there passed 310. Taking the aggregate of these three computations, there would be admitted 1,250 each hour: the apartments were opened alogether for eleven hours, making a total of 13,750 who visited the apartments by the public entrance.

At public dinners, after "The health of her Majesty Queen Victoria," is given, the second toast is "Queen Adelaide and the rest of the royal family;" and the national anthem is commenced thus:—

"God save our gracious Queen
Victoria, England's Queen,
God save the Queen."

The Lords of the Admiralty have chartered the James Pattison, to convey 270 male convicts to New South Wales, the Asia to transport 280 male convicts to New South Wales, and the Susan to convey 300 male convicts to Van Diemen's Land. The two former will sail in a few days, and the latter in the course of next week, for their respective destinations.

The Benefit of Railroads.—To the utter surprise of the news agents and of the public, the London morning papers of yesterday morning, per the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway, arrived in Dublin at eleven o'clock this morning. I am informed that they will be received here for the future the day after publication.—*Dublin Private Correspondence.*

Last week Laurence Peel, Esq. M. P. presented the Governors of the Brighton Hospital with the sum of £500 towards the erection of a new wing of that institution, to be called the "Victoria" wing, in complement to her Most Gracious Majesty, our present Queen, and measures have been taken to carry the wish of the honourable gentleman into effect. Such a noble gift deserves mention; and it is hoped that should more assistance be required from the wealthy to complete the benevolent object in view, many will soon be found to lend their aid.

The Marquis of Waterford.—We copy an amusing paragraph from the *New York Daily Express*:—"The following paragraph, after all the mad pranks of this Irish nobleman, cannot but excite pity: 'The Marquis of Waterford has lost a leg and an eye by the explosion of a cannon. His lordship was superintending the launching of his splendid yacht, on which occasion he recklessly applied his cigar to the priming. The recoil of the piece broke his leg in so shocking a manner that amputation was immediately performed." Where Jonathan found this statement we know not. Happily for the eccentric marquis, he is still himself, sound in both wing and limb.

At a Court of East India Directors and Proprietors, held on Wednesday, for the purpose, addresses of congratulation and condolence to her Majesty and the Queen Dowager were unanimously agreed to; and it was arranged that the same be presented by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Company.

The general depression which has been experienced at Liverpool has caused a decline in the receipts at the Custom-house of upwards of £90,000, which is about 8 per cent. below the sums received during several preceding years.

Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Irish government, has been pleased to appoint Thomas F. Kennedy, Esq., of Dumire, a Privy Councillor of Ireland.

CITY ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY.

The Queen held a court at St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon for the reception of the city addresses, and for the investiture of Prince Esterhazy with the order of the Bath. Her Majesty also held a privy council.

At two o'clock the Queen and the Duchess of Kent came in state to St. James's Palace, and shortly afterwards her Majesty, being