ENGLAND

From papers received by the English Mail.

LONDON, July 17.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The novelty of a Queen of England going to meet Her Parliament was not the least attractive inducement to the immense crowds who assembled at an early hour.

The Queen, accompanied by the Grand Officers of State, reached the House of Lords amid the acclamations of the people, at two o'clock, and having entered the House, the Commons were summoned to the bar as usual, when Her Majesty read the following most gracious

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, and for the expression of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant religion as established by law—to secure to all, the free exercise of the rights of conscience—to protect the liberties and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

"I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country in amity with all Foreign powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to enjoy the blessing of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable for the civil list.

"I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

"Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code, and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the Throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the conscientiousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence on Almighty God.—It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

"Acting upon these principles. I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament, and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution."

THE RETROGRADE MARCH OF REFORM—At the time when the late king was seized with his mortal illness, it was highly probable that the whig-radical majority in the Peel House of Commons would soon dwindle into a minority. The king's death, in short, saved the Melbourne ministry, by preventing an anti-reform majority in the Commons. Here alone is proof that toryism has advanced, and reform has gone backwards since the election of 1835. But this is not the only proof. If reform had not gone backwards since 1835, a general election now, the whigs being in power, and the court being completely at their disposal, should have returned a very large whig-radical majority in the Commons; and the tories, being out, and having the court against them, should have appeared there in a truly "miserable minority:" yet this general election is likely to produce no important change in the position of parties as estimated by numbers in the House of Commons. In 1835, with nothing in their favour but popular excitement, the whigs beat the tories; in 1837, with every thing but popular excitement in their favour, the whigs will scarcely beat the tories: it follows that toryism is really stronger, and reform weaker, than at the last general election. Nay, as far as the election has yet proceeded, there is positive proof of the increased strength of toryism in the greater number, as compared with the last election, of tory votes brought to the polls. And that toryism should thus advance and reform recede, is perfectly natural under the circumstances. For, in proportion as the excitement, by which alone a reforming party can be effectually supported, wears out, and is replaced by apathy, so do the corrupt influences of toryism naturally come into fuller operation. Thus toryism, which had retreated, advances upon reform, which had been advancing but now retreats in its turn. The measure of the space so lost on the one side and gained on the other, may be pretty accurately found, by comparing the whig-radical majority produced by this election, with that which would have resulted from the election of 1835 if the whigs had been in power with Queen Victoria on the th one. The difference, upon the most moderate calculation, will appear very considerable: and such is the extent to which toryism has advanced and reform has retreated since the election of 1835. In a retreat, it naturally happens that those suffer most who had been most in advance. The first to be hurt by a reaction in politics are the men who had been in the van of the previous advance. Here we see why such earnest reformers as Mr Ewart, Mr. Hutt, and Mr. Roebuck, have lost their seats in the House of Commons; and why Mr Grote, the most able and altogether suitable member for London, was within an ace of being ousted by a tory Lord Durham is in about the same predicament. The policy which he proclaimed in 1834 has gone completely out of fashion; and in these days of retreating reform and advancing toryism, he would be quite unfit for a seat in the cabinet, if he had not laid that policy aside by his letter to Mr. Bowlby. Even as it is, we may doubt whether his bidding for office be sufficiently in the fashion of advancing toryism: but whether he obtain office by his new jnste-milieuism, or be excluded from it by his old radicalism—in either event, his case illustrates the position and strengthens the conclusion, that, not only the men, but also the principles or objects which will be first affected by a change in the direction of antagonist forces, are those which, until the change took place, had been most prominent on the advancing side. The whig writer of a very whiggish article in the just-published number of the *Edinburgh Review*, seems to glory in the retreat of reform; and other whig organs of the press acknowledge, with evident glee, that radicalism, not to say reform, has had its day. These mere whigs are delighted at the retrograde movement of popular opinion, and have no regret for the defeat of popular men except as they desire to retain an anti-tory *party* majority. They think that the retrograde movement will stop at the place which exactly suits their pay-and-patronage views. We suspect that they will prove mistaken. The tendency, at least, of what is now going on, is to land us in tory ascendancy.—*Spectator.*

THE QUEEN AND THE CONSTITUTION—It is impossible to over-rate the importance of the General Election now in full progress. Upon its result depends the policy, which for years is to govern the councils of this great Empire. It is possible that a check may now be given to the progress of revolutionary principles, which may leave us years of peace;—it is certain that if this check be not given, years of agitation and change are before us. The appeal which is now in course of being made to the country is made under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. At all times the announcement of a new reign is a period of anxious uncertainty. Men's minds are in some degree unsettled from their old associates, and speculation on the probable feelings of the new Sovereign disturbs those influences, which at other times act in one direction upon the national mind. But all these causes operate with peculiar power on an occasion like the present. The extreme youth of our gracious Queen—the becoming retirement in which she has been brought up, and the contradictory rumours afloat as to her feelings and her predilections—rumours which we believe have no better foundation than the guesses of persons just as wise as ourselves, and no wiser, all conspire to weaken and neutralise the force of influences which are at other times powerful. We believe that, did the people know the private sentiments of their new Sovereign, the character of those sentiments would have a very sensible influence on the coming elections. If it were known that her Majesty felt herself in thraldom—as it is known that our late beloved Monarch was weary of the tyranny exercised over him by his unprincipled servants—the loyalty of the country would rally round the Throne, and the honest feelings of the people would soon rid her Majesty of her unscrupulous advisers, whom a Faction forced on her uncle, and kept in office until the death of that Monarch bequeathed them to his successor. But of her Majesty's private feelings nothing is known, whatever my Lord Durham may say about the Queen's throwing herself unreservedly into the hands of the present Cabinet. A most audacious attempt has been made by a section of the ministerial press to engage the loyalty in behalf of "Queen's Government;" for by this title they are pleased to designate the Ministry, whose only tenure of office is to do the bidding of O'Connell, and who, as far as choice is concerned, are just as much the ministers of the Queen of England as they are of the Emperor of Morocco. We confess we contemplate with extreme interest the position of our Queen. Called to the throne in times which all men admit to be times of peculiar difficulty, at an age when she can scarcely be expected to have the self-confidence or firmness that would enable her to take a single decided step, there was something at once dignified and humbling, in the language in which she delivered to the Council—that "under God, she relied upon the affections of her people and the wisdom of Parliament." The question for the people now to decide is, shall that reliance be disappointed. Every thinking man in the country must see that the tendency of the revolutionary movement is to undermine the stability of the Throne. Every thinking man must feel that it is only by the aid of the Conservative government that Victoria can long continue to rule peaceably over this nation. Placed in such perils—surrounded by such difficulties—our youthful Queen has declared that she places her reliance where the reliance of a British Sovereign ought ever to be placed—"upon God and her people." She is now about to appeal to her people—and surely we shall be unworthy of the privileges with which we are entrusted, if we do not justify her reliance by sending a parliament, which will rid her of her evil Councillors, and replace them who are faithful, honest, and true. We feel a devout reliance that the generous confidence of our Sovereign will be amply rewarded—and that in the praliament which her people are about to send her there will be enough of British men and British principles to secure the safety of the throne.—*Newcastle Journal*

THE EARL OF DURHAM.—The *Chronicle* of this morning contains a letter from this noble lord to the Electors of North Durham, in which he gives the following summary of his political creed:

"I will tell you candidly what my views are. They are what they have ever been, and are neither changed nor modified. I wish to rally as large a portion of the British people as possible around the existing institutions of the country—the Throne, Lords, Commons, and the Established Church. I do not wish to make new institutions, but to preserve and strengthen the old. Herein lies the difference between me and my opponents. Some would confine the advantages of those institutions to as small a class as possible; I would throw them open to all who had the ability to comprehend them, and the vigour to protect them. Others, again, would annihilate them, for the purpose of forming new ones on fanciful and untried principles. I would, I repeat, preserve them, but increase their efficiency, and add to the number of their supporters. I have often stated the modes by which, as I imagine, that efficiency can be most readily produced; but I have ever accompanied those declarations, as I do now, with the announcement of my determination never to force them peremptorily or dogmatically on the consideration of the Government or the Parliament."

JULY 26.

The metropolitan elections have terminated without returning, as yet, a single Conservative member of Parliament. The case of the City of London may, perhaps, hereafter constitute an exception, because a scrutiny of votes is expected. As Mr. HERSLEY PALMER'S election was lost by six votes only, according to the Sheriff's declaration, his return therefore is not impossible. It would be premature to draw any general conclusion from the returns, hitherto ascertained, throughout the provinces. The fact, however, that Liverpool returns two Conservatives in the place of one; that Hull has exchanged two Radical for two Conservative members; and, above all, that Bath has repudiated the claims of Mr. ROEBUCK, inspires us with hope, that the disastrous though not unexpected result of the elections in the metropolis will be more than repaired by the wisdom of the provincial constituencies.

THE COURT.—On Wednesday the Queen held a count at the new palace. Several privy councillors and lord lieutenants were sworn in. At the council a design of the royal arms (omitting the arms of Hanover) was submitted to, and approved of by, the Queen in council. The arms will be borne on a shield, the same as in the time of Queen Anne. The arms of England appear in the first and fourth quarters, those of Scotland in the second quarter, and the arms of Ireland in the third quarter. On Monday the Queen received the deputation from the corporation of the city of London, appointed to invite her Majesty to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation, at the new palace in St. James's Park, when her majesty was graciously pleased to appoint the 9th of November to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation.

On the 10th of August the Queen takes up her residence in Windsor Castle.

The Court Circular to-day (Saturday) contains a document of no ordinary interest—the address of the Society of Quakers to the Queen. The simplicity and piety of its tone are in a certain sense as conventional as the more gaudy language of the other addresses; but when plain sense appears clothed in plain words, we do not ask what are the motives of the speakers, but are at once struck with the superiority of unadorned truth to the verbiage of courtly rhetoric.

Lord Brougham has "protested" against the omission of the Duke of Sussex from the list of Lords Justices to act in the case of the Queen's death while the heir presumptive is abroad, and also against the appointment of the Lord Chief Justice to act as one of the Lords Justices in the said event. Lord Brougham contends, that in both cases the act is opposed to constitutional precedents.

We perceive by the report of the Parliamentary Committee for the Thames Tunnel that 180,000*l.* has been expended upon the work by the proprietors, 72,000*l.* by the public, and the Committee recommend the advance of further sums (according to the Act of Parliament) for the completion of the undertaking, without giving any opinion whether the revenue to rise from the proposed work will be sufficient to cover the Exchequer bill interest on the capital of 374,000*l.* proposed to be expended upon it. There is a very prospect, therefore, that this stupendous work, which has from the commencement excited great interest on the continent, will, without further delay be perfected.

Colonel Lacey, of the artillery, is, it is said, to proceed immediately to Spain to settle, if possible, in an amicable manner, the differences between the Queen and Don Carlos; and, if unsuccessful, to intimate that British troops will be employed to put an end to the continued and fruitless destruction of human life. Colonel Lacey is to be accompained by a small Staff.—*Observer.*

INTERMENT OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH—On Saturday, the 8th July, the day appointed for consigning to their last resting place the remains of His late Majesty, this melancholy duty was performed with all the solemn grandeur of which such a scene is susceptible. Occasions have so frequently occurred for describing the ceremonies observed at such season of national affliction, (these ceremonies always partaking of the same character, and being conducted as nearly as possible in conformity with former precedents,) that little of novelty can be expected in the details—and with very little variation, the funeral of William the Fourth presents all the features which distinguish similar honors paid to the mortal remains of his predecessors.

The body was disposed in the Royal Vault at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Dowager Queen was present at the final ceremony in the Church.

Never, on the occasion of any Royal Funeral, with the exception of the Princess Charlotte of Saxe Coburg, has such a general exhibition of national grief been displayed as on the present. The shops throughout Kensington, Hammersmith, Turham-Green Chiswick, Old and New-Bentford, Hounslow, Colnbrook, Datchet, Eton, &c. being with a very few exceptions, entirely closed, and many of the private houses had their blinds drawn down or their shutters partially closed.—At Kensington, Hammersmith, and most of the Churches between London and Windsor the royal standard was raised half staff high upon the turrets and steeples, and the bells, tolled during the day, and up to a late hour at night.

The supporters of the pall at the funeral of the late King were the Dukes of Wellington, Baccleuch, Richmond, Sutherland, Northumberland, and Beaufort; assisted by the Earls of Cadogan, Leitrim, and Surrey and Lord Seymour.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1837.

Central Bank
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ. *President.*

Director this week, W. J. BEDELL, ESQ.

Discount Days, . . . *Tuesdays* and *Fridays.*

Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.

Director this week, Mr. JAMES HALE.

Discount days—*Mondays* and *Thursdays.*

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustee for next week:

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

CENTRAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER, PRESIDENT.

Committee for the present month:

F. E. BECKWITH and ROBT. CHESTNUT.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week:

GEO. MINCHIN, ESQUIRE.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY returned to the Seat of Government on Monday Evening, from a short tour to the County of Charlotte, during which he visited Saint Andrews and Saint Stephens; and his reception by the Inhabitants of these places was marked with gratulations, which must have been highly satisfactory to His Excellency, as well from the feelings of devoted loyalty elicited by the occasion, as from the warm expressions of esteem and approbation in which he was personally addressed by the inhabitants of this section of the Province—shewing how fully they appreciated the high character His Excellency brought with him, and the able and impartial measures which have characterized his Government.

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 entertain 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."

ST. JOHN, Sept. 2.

COLONIAL BANK.—It will be seen by a notice inserted in another part of this paper that the Colonial Bank has commenced the business of that important and extensive institution in the West India Islands; and, for the purpose of facilitating the commercial and monetary intercourse with the North American Colonies, has appointed Agents at several of the Ports in these Provinces. Messrs. Robert Rankin & Co are the Agents at Saint John, and the Halifax Banking Company at Halifax. This arrangement must, we think prove of much advantage to the trade between the West India Islands and the North American Provinces. The Colonial Bank is a distinct institution from the Bank of British North America, the latter having branches only in these Provinces, while the former has selected the West India Colonies as the principal field of its operations.—*Courier.*

Birth Extraordinary—In Portland Village, last Saturday, Mrs. M'Donald, wife of Mr. Angus M'Donald, of that place, (who entered into the marriage state last October,) was safely delivered of THREE fine children, two daughters and a son, the latter lived until Monday; the daughters with the mother are doing well.—*City Gaz.*

HALIFAX, August 30.

BANK OF B. N. AMERICA.—A Quebec Paper says:—"The Branch of the Bank of British North America, in this City, received on Wednesday, 48,000 dollars in specie, per *Branken Moor*, from London. She has also brought out specie for the Branch at Montreal, and for that at Toronto."

The Ship Peruvian, which arrived here on Sunday, brought about £7,000 for the Branch here, and an equal sum for New Brunswick.—*Novascotian.*

Keeffer's Reading Room furnishes information, that a dreadful hurricane had happened at Barbadoes, on the 26th July. The loss is estimated at £75,000, two barques, nine brigs, five schooners five sloops, with H. M. Steamer Alban, were stranded; the ship Britannia of Yarmouth, started two planks and lost 150 hhds. sugar; among the vessels ashore, were the brigs Elizabeth, and Sir John Moore of Saint Andrews; Jane of St. John, N. B. and Dame of Barrington; among the vessels that rode out the gale, were the schrs. Stranger, of Halifax, and Ruth, of Yarmouth. On the 2d August, Antigua was also visited with a hurricane—the shin Montrose, with a full cargo of produce, and several smaller vessels, were totally lost.—*Ibid.*

Married,

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M., Mr. James M'Adam, of the Parish of Douglas, to Miss Margaret Manning, of this place.

Died,

At Saint John, on the 28th ult., in the 72d year of her age, Margaret, widow of the late Samuel Whitney, Esquire, merchant of that city.

At same place, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Catharine, wife of the Rev. William Murray, Weslevan Missionary, in her 41st year, leaving a husband and two infant children to lament their loss.

AUCTION.

The Subscriber will offer for Sale, at Public Auction, at the residence of the Rev. George Cowell, in Fredericton, on Wednesday 20th instant, at 11 o'clock:

A GREAT variety of Household Furniture, consisting of—1 very good Piano by Broadwood; 1 elegant set of French Telescope Dining Tables; 2 Pembroke Tables and other Tables; Rush bottom and common Chairs; 2 Gent's. Mahogany writing Desks: Feather Beds; Bolsters and Pillows; Matrasses; Counterpanes; Blankets; Camforters; Bedsteds and Curtains; Cots; Carpets; Sofa; Clothes Press; Dressing Tables; Wash Stands; Dining, Breakfast and Tea China; a number of Books, on various subjects: 1 large Cooking Stove with apparatus; Franklin and close Stoves.

ALSO—Kitchen Utensils, with a great number of other articles.

☞TERMS OF SALE.—£10 and under, Cash; all sums over £10, three months credit on approved endorsed Notes; all sums over £20, six months credit with approved endorsed Notes.

MARK NEEDHAM,
Auctioneer.

Fredericton, 6th September, 1837.

New Furniture Warehouse.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a general assortment of new Furniture:

Fancy, Cain, and Rush seat Chairs;
ditto Wood do.
Plain do. do.
Scrol seat high back Rockers;
do. do. do. do. Nursery do.
do. do. do. low back do.
Cabinet Chairs, of good quality;
Gentlemen's Arm Chairs;
Children's dining & low & Rocking Chairs;
Desk Stools: low do.
Toilet Tables, and Wash Stands;
With an elegant assortment of Mahogany and gilt frame Looking Glasses; plain and common Looking Glasses: Children's Waggons, and Cradles, &c. &c.

R. CHESTNUT.

Fredericton, September 6, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of that finely situated lot, for a private residence, at the head of Wellington Street, known as lot No. 41, under lease from the Church, rent fifteen shillings per annum. ALSO, the vacant half of the lot where he now resides, the lease of which is renewable in Dec. 1852; yearly rent fifteen shillings per annum.

R. EGGAR.

Fredericton, September 6, 1837.