

## ENGLAND.

From papers received by the English Mail.  
LONDON, July 5.

### LYING IN STATE AND FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

The arrangements for the interment of the remains of our departed Sovereign have proceeded with great rapidity. Every thing in Windsor seems to partake of the gloomy and solemn character which is so well suited to so lamentable an occasion as that of the decease of a King who was so universally beloved by all his subjects as William IV. The excellent personal qualities of that truly amiable monarch have endeared him to all who ever had the happiness of observing them. The preparations for the funeral commenced almost immediately after the death of His Majesty. The construction of the platform on which the funeral procession will pass from the grand entrance to Saint George's Hall, or the Clock Tower as it is usually called, to the south door of St. George's Chapel, was commenced on Friday morning, and with such rapidity has it proceeded, that the platform from the chapel to the Norman gate, as far as the carpenters are concerned, is roofed in and completed. The portion from the Norman gate to the entrance by the Clock Tower would be finished yesterday. The construction of the latter portion is carried on in the greatest silence, all the timber and flooring being screwed together, so that the noise of the workmen's hammers, which created such a constant din in the erection of the part of the work below the Norman gate, might be dispensed with, and the feelings of the Queen Dowager might be spared as much as possible.

The platform will, when completed, be about 1,030 feet in length, of most substantial materials, 12 feet high and 19 feet wide. It is to be covered with black cloth, with which it will also be lined and fastened. The sides will be boarded to the height of three feet six inches, close up to which, we understand, the public will be permitted to stand during the procession; and, in order to divide the crowd, and to prevent too great a pressure, and probably accidents, strong barriers are to be erected across the Castle-yard, towards the Military Knights' houses, called the Upper Fountain.

The preparations within the Castle for the lying in state, which are under the management of Mr. Sanders, his late Majesty's upholsterer, are proceeding with the utmost despatch. The entrance from the Clock Tower, as well as from the entrance by the North Terrace, up the grand staircase to the Waterloo Gallery, is partitioned to admit of the ingress and egress of the public, and the timber work will be covered with black cloth. The portion of the Waterloo Gallery appropriated to the lying in state is already partitioned off with lofty boarding, and the sides covered with black. When roofed and completed it will form a sort of octagonal tent, within which the remains of his late Majesty will be placed on a raised platform near which the public will pass from one side, retiring by the other. The Music Gallery having been covered with the trappings of woe, will be the place from which the nobility, &c. will view the solemn scene. It is arranged that the people generally shall be admitted by the gate near the Winchester Tower, (Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's residence,) on to the North Terrace, and along that to the entrance by George the Fourth's Tower; and up one side of the grand staircase, retiring by the entrance by which the public are generally admitted to view the state apartments. The nobility, &c. will enter the Clock Tower, and return the same way.

In St. George's Chapel a raised platform has been constructed in the outer aisle, level with the steps of the inner choir. The procession will enter by the south door, and proceed to the bottom of the outer aisle, whence it will turn and proceed up the centre into the choir. The banners of the Knights of the Garter in the chapel were, on Wednesday, arranged in their proper order by the assistants of the Garter King at Arms; and those of the deceased knights, Charles X., the Duke of Montrose, and the Marquis of Bath, were removed, and that of the Earl of Carlisle was placed up there. On the north side of the outer choir a gallery is now being erected for the accommodation of those who are fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission. During the progress of the works at the chapel, the cathedral service is performed in the library of the dean and canons.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at as early an hour in the evening as possible, at the express wish of the Queen Dowager, who intends to leave the Castle immediately after the funeral for Bushey. Her Majesty has expressed a strong desire to attend the funeral of her late consort as chief mourner, but upon that point nothing definitely has been settled.

On Saturday night, at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, the royal state coffin, which that morning had been completed, and during the day exhibited to public inspection, at the establishment of Mr. Thomas Turner, 139, New Bond-street, his late Majesty's upholsterer, was deposited in a hearse with six horses, and, accompanied by Mr. Turner and a numerous corps of his assistants, in mourning coaches and four, conveyed to Windsor, where it arrived at five o'clock on Sunday morning. After the coffin was taken out of the hearse, it was carried into the hall of the "King's entrance" of the Castle, and conveyed to one of the principal state drawing-rooms of the Castle, at ten in the forenoon. After the Marquis of Conyngham, the Lord Chamberlain, and the other chief officers of the royal household had breakfasted, they, and a number of the state pages, and the old domestics of the late King, assembled in the before-named apartment, for the purpose of witnessing the ope-

ration of Mr. Turner's assistants, in their conveyance of the royal corpse from the apartment where it had lain since the demise for depositure in the coffin. Immediately on the body reaching the apartment it was placed in its last earthly receptacle, and the lid screwed down in the presence of Lord Adolphus and Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who were both much agitated, and the Lord Chamberlain, and many of His Majesty's servants sobbed audibly as they saw the mortal remains of their royal and beloved master consigned to their last abode.

**THE GENERAL ELECTION.**—We are certainly in the midst of preparations for a general election: the newspapers tell us that candidates, Whig, Tory, and Radical, are offering themselves to constituencies in all places: and we are furthermore instructed by Whig and Tory organs, that the forthcoming elections are of immense importance. Possibly: in the large and proper sense, all elections of the People's Representatives ought to be considered important: but, unfortunately, the people themselves are very little excited on the present occasion. There is much calmness and no small portion of indifference among the constituencies. For the cause of this apathy, which is perceptible among the Tories as well as the Liberals, we need not go far. There is no grand political rallying cry. The earnest Reformers anticipate the return of an overpowering majority of Whigs and Tories, united to oppose the organic improvement of our institutions. They see the Whigs at work to secure as long a tenure of office on as easy terms as possible; they see the Tories eager on the same scent; and the conclusion many will arrive at is to choose the best man, without reference to his Whig or Tory politics. And this resolution, however it may affect Whigs or Tories, her Majesty's Ministers or her Majesty's Opposition, appears to be a rational one on the part of those who have no selfish interests to gratify, and only desire to make the best of a bad bargain—to get all the practical advantage they can from both or either of the contending factions. Such being, as we are convinced it is, the honest feeling of multitudes who at the last three elections were ardent politicians, it is not wonderful that there is little excitement as to the result of that in which the country is soon to be engaged. For the success of particular persons there will be zealous exertion and warm interest; but the electrical sympathy of strong rational politics and a contest of principles is wanting—generally men are apathetic. They are not, the Whigs may be sure of it, to be roused by the silly hoax that the Queen's well-being is in jeopardy. It is not for or against the Queen that men will vote. Her Majesty is sure of protection and regard, whether the Whig or the Tory aristocracy shall occupy places in the Cabinet and at Court.—*Spectator*.

Much influence has been used to persuade the ministers to postpone the King's funeral from Saturday to Monday or Tuesday, but in vain. The 8th of July is the day fixed.

**THE KING'S WILL.**—His Majesty bequeaths to each of his sons and daughters £2,000; a small sum, perhaps, had not the King been in the habit of dividing, from year to year, his amount of savings among his offspring. The sum of £40,000, to be received in virtue of a policy of life insurance, is left to the trustees, the interest to be paid annually in equal shares among his children. The trustees to whom the duty of carrying the royal testament into execution is entrusted are, we believe, Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Henry Wheatley, and Colonel Wood.

**ALTERATION IN THE ROYAL ARMS.**—The Royal Arms of England will vary much from those worn by her Majesty's five predecessors. The Sovereign being a female, they will be borne on a lozenge instead of a shield, and the imperial crest of a lion surmounting the crown will be discontinued, as will also the escutcheon of Pretence bearing the arms of Hanover surmounted by the crown of that kingdom. The arms will in future consist of the four grand quarters only—namely, England in the first and fourth, and Scotland and Ireland in the second and third quarters.

During the recent proclamation of the Queen at St. James's Palace, Mr. O'Connell was in the front rank of spectators, and exerted his stentorian lungs, when her Majesty came to the balcony, with such effect as to attract universal attention.

His late Majesty died in the same apartment in which George the Fourth breathed his last. About two hours previously to the death of the King it was thought necessary to remove his Majesty from one chamber to another, in the hope that the change of air might assist respiration. The room into which His Majesty was carried happened, by mere accident, to be that in which George the Fourth expired, and there William the Fourth died also.

The John Bull confidently announces the 20th July as the day upon which Parliament will be dissolved. Whether this announcement prove well-founded or not, it seems pretty evident that the labours of the Session will terminate at a very early period. The business by which the Houses will now be occupied is very limited, and, judging from the rapidity with which the miscellaneous estimates were voted on Monday, there is a manifest inclination on all hands to discuss it as speedily as possible.

The Earl of Durham, his late Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russias, arrived in town on Saturday. Earl Grey visited his lordship on Sunday. Yesterday, the noble lord was invested by Her Majesty with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath.

The Duke of Sussex is the only son of George III., who, under the three successive reigns of his father and two brothers, has received no appointment or emolument from the Crown beyond the rankership of Hyde Park. Though we differ from his royal highness in political opinions, we shall not with the less satisfaction hail any fit distinction, however late, which is bestowed upon a prince who, in addition to his talents, has at least the rare merit of undeviating political consistency.—*Morning Herald*.

The coronation of the Queen cannot take place till after the month of March, in consequence of the saving clause in the Proclamation announcing her accession to the Crown.

A failure of a house, heretofore of great respectability, was announced yesterday, but it is said that the assets will be considerable, although not available at the present moment.

There has been a great pressure for money for commercial purposes, but although a very large amount of Bills fell due yesterday, none of any amount were not duly met, although many of a small amount were carried over.

Considerable remittances of bullion from Russia have taken place since our last, and the state of the Foreign Exchanges is said to be favourable for the importation of the precious metals. There has been no degree of activity in the Foreign Exchanges since our last report.

**THE BANK.**—The statement of the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from 4th April to 27th June, is given in Friday night's Gazette, as follows:—Liabilities, £28,626,000; Assets, £31,682,000. On a comparison with the last return, it appears that the circulation has been diminished by 217,000*l.*; the Deposits increased by 2,000*l.*; the Securities diminished by 640,000*l.*; and the Bullion increased by 327,000*l.*

**TRADE.**—The reports from the manufacturing districts are more cheering. Although there is not a very great improvement in the demand, yet prices are firmer and goods more saleable.

**THE CROPS.**—The accounts from all parts of the kingdom concur in stating that the prospects of the harvest are of the most encouraging description.

From all quarters of the country the most cheering accounts are received of the effects of the present fine weather on the crops—effects which have almost the appearance of being produced by magic, so astonishing is the change which a few days has made on the fields and gardens.

Sir Francis Burdett has by public advertisement, announced his intention to retire from the representation of Westminster.

**PUBLIC PETITIONS.**—The 16th report of the Committee on Public Petitions was delivered on Saturday. It includes all those laid before the house up to the 19th of May. The petitions in favour of the ballot are 288, containing 139,613 signatures; for the adoption of household suffrage, 10, signatures 12,542; and in support of universal suffrage, 3, with 1,398 signatures. Other petitions against the proposed measure for the abolition of church rates are 2,824, with 174,362 signatures; in favour of the plan, are 1,836 petitions, and 534,591 signatures; the petitions in favour of the Lord's-day Bill are 652, comprising 81,979 signatures; and those praying for the abolition of tithes in Ireland amount to 266, with 135,710 signatures; the petitions for the repeal of the corn laws, which are 31, with 23,293 signatures; for the repeal of the duty on cotton, 44 petitions, signatures 19,618; for the reduction of the duty on fire insurances, 53 petitions, with 11,355 signatures; for the repeal of the duty on soap, 101 petitions, with 12,719 signatures; for the reduction of the duty on tobacco, 26 petitions, with 37,155 signatures; for the repeal of the Window tax, 11 petitions, with 8,315 signatures; the petitions for amending the Factories Act, 83, with 25,000 signatures; in support of His Majesty's present Ministers in the Government of Ireland, 83, with 24,898 signatures; in favour of the Highway Rates Bill, 46 petitions, with 454 signatures; in support of the Poor Law Act, 31 petitions, 892 signatures; for amendment of the same law, 127 petitions, with 56,111 signatures; and for its repeal, 82 petitions, with 126,769 signatures.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—The quantity of Iron made in this country during the year 1836 has been estimated at the enormous quantity of a million of tons; the average price of pig iron, for the year being about £7 per ton, and that of bar iron about £11 per ton. The make of this year, doubtless far exceeds that of ordinary years in consequence of the extraordinary impetus given to the iron trade, owing to railway speculations, and other causes; but if we consider the average quantity to be only eight hundred thousand tons per annum, which will probably not be far from the truth, the vast amount of wealth thus created by the iron trade alone, must be well calculated to excite surprise and admiration. Of this large production, we may consider about one hundred and fifty thousand tons to be annually exported to foreign countries, chiefly in a wrought or manufactured state; a large proportion, within the last year or two, being in the form of rails, castings, &c. for the construction of railways. One of our principal exports of iron, during the last year was to the United States, to be employed in the great projected lines of railways in that country; and a considerable quantity of rails and castings, were imported into Russia from England, to be employed in forming the first line of railway which has been executed in that country.—*Mining Journal*.

**FRANCE.**—The sessions of the Chambers was virtually concluded on Friday, by the voting of the remaining supplies. The peers would, it was expected, terminate their labours in time to admit of the prorogation of the Chambers on Saturday next. The King, for the first time during four years, went to the Opera on Friday night last. His Majesty was exceedingly well received. Paris was never known to enjoy more perfect tranquillity than during the week just ended, although the drawing of the conscription took place on Thursday, an event which, on many recent occasions, was followed by trifling disorders. Tranquillity also prevails in the departments. The complaints of commercial and manufacturing distress had become less frequent and less loud from all parts of the country; each day were received letters displaying increasing satisfaction at the prospects of an abundant harvest and a rich vintage.

**SPAIN.**—The Spanish cortes adopted the law for the suppression of tithes in the sitting of June 24, by a majority of 112 to 34 votes. The Queen has issued an ordinance calling upon all persons, employed in whatever capacity, depending upon the ministry for foreign affairs, to come forward on Monday, the 26th June, and take the oaths to the constitution. The troops of the garrison and the national guard were to take the oath to the constitution on the Prado, at six o'clock, on the 25th. To add to the solemnity, the Queen was expected to be present.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 23, 1837.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, JAMES TAYLOR, 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. THOS. T. SMITH.  
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.

**SAVINGS BANK.**  
Trustees for next week:  
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. MARK NEEDHAM, 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 WOLHAUPT, President.  
Committee for the present month:  
F. E. BECKWITH and ROBT. CHESTNUT.

**ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.**  
Commissioner for next week:  
D. L. ROBINSON, ESQUIRE.



### 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.

### 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 October 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 Reigm

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 Bve 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 Office 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, Licence 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. Partlow, and Lemuel A. Wilmot, Esquires, Commissioners for examining and reporting upon the accounts of the Casual Revenue, pursuant to the Act of Assembly.

### CROWN LAND OFFICE.

Fredericton, 19th August, 1837.

ON the tenth day of September next, the undermentioned Tracts of Crown Land, will be sold by Auction at this Office: Lot number seven, the front of Block A, and the front of Block B, all adjoining the Town Plat of St. George, in the Parish of St. George and County of Charlotte, and containing together twenty acres. Upset price 5*s.* per acre. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

THOMAS BAILLIE,  
Commissioner & Surveyor General.

**SURVEYING PARTY.**—We understand that Dr. Gesner, the well known and talented Geologist of Nova Scotia, left this City on Wednesday morning last in the steamer Woodstock, for Salmon River, with the intention of making a Geological reconnaissance on that River—thence proceeding overland to the head waters of the Richibucto, and following that River down to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Doctor is accompanied on this route by Capt. Eger-ton, Mr. Levinge and the Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley, of the 43d Light Infantry, and M. H. Perley, Esq. of this City—with a party of five Indians, and the like number of Canoes. We believe it is also intended to examine the line of country between the Grand Lake and Richibucto, with a view to opening the proposed communication between those points.

As the line of country this party propose examining is in the heart of the Coal District, and supposed to be rich in mineral wealth, we think the route well chosen; and from the character of the party, we have no doubt much valuable information will be obtained, which we trust will be made public.—*St. John Courier*, Aug. 19.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that we, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Charles Carriek, late of Restigouche, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided; and do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Charles Carriek, on or before the first day of October next ensuing the date hereof, to pay us or some one of us, all such sums of money, debt or thing, which they owe to the said Charles Carriek, and deliver the said effects of the said Charles Carriek, which they or any one of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody, to us or some one of us as aforesaid, and we do also desire all the creditors of the said Charles Carriek, on or before the first day of December next, to deliver to us or some one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and documents against the said Charles Carriek, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeably to the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands 'at Dalhousie, this fourteenth day of August, 1837.

PETER STEWART,  
WM. HAMILTON,  
A. BARBERIE.

### BANK OF FREDERICTON,

15th August, 1837.

**AT** the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fredericton, held at the Banking House on Monday the 14th instant, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

ASA COY,  
W. D. HARTT,  
THOS. T. SMITH,  
JOSHUA DUNN,  
JAMES HALE,  
CHARLES FISHER,  
F. E. BECKWITH.

And at a meeting of said Directors on same day, ASA COY, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT,

Cashier.

### THE SUBSCRIBER,

**HAS** just received a large assortment of Printed Calico, which she is selling from 7*d.* to 10*d.* per yard; twill'd and plain Regatta Shirting, and white and grey Cotton ditto; Chests Soucheong and Congo Tea; English Cheese: Brown Stout; Malaga Figs, and Boxes Raisins; Waxwick and Sperm Candles; and best quality Olive Oil; good brown Vinegar; 50 boxes Digby Herrings.

A general assortment of TIN and

EARTHEN WARE, in every variety.

J. GARDINER.

Fredericton, August 22, 1837.