

Europe.

LONDON, July 29.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—At 3 o'clock the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melville, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, took their seats as the Commissioners to the Prorogation of Parliament.

The Royal Assent was then given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Sugar Duties, and Savings' Banks Bills.

The Commission for the Prorogation of Parliament was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor read the following

KING'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you that the business of the Session having been brought to a close, His Majesty is enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament. His Majesty commands us, at the same time, to return to you his warm acknowledgements for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare. The provision which you have made for the regulation of the import of Corn, combining adequate protection for domestic Agriculture with due precaution against the consequences of a deficient harvest, will, in the confident expectation of His Majesty, promote the inseparable interests of all classes of his subjects.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. The endeavours of His Majesty to effect the pacification of Greece, in concert with his Allies, the King of France and the Emperor of Russia, have continued unabated. His Imperial Majesty has found himself under the necessity of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte, upon grounds concerning exclusively the interests of his own dominions, and unconnected with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827. His Majesty deeply laments the occurrence of these hostilities, and will omit no effort of friendly interposition to restore peace. The determination of the Powers, parties to the Treaty of the 6th July, to effect the objects of that Treaty remains unchanged. His Imperial Majesty has consented to waive the exercise in the Mediterranean Sea of any rights appertaining to His Imperial Majesty in the character of a Belligerent Power, and to recall the separate instructions which had been given to the Commander of his Naval Forces in that Sea, directing hostile operations against the Ottoman Porte. His Majesty will, therefore, continue to combine his efforts with those of the King of France and His Imperial Majesty, for the purpose of carrying into complete execution the stipulations of the Treaty of London.

His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that His Majesty had every reason to hope, when he last addressed you, that the arrangements which he had made for administering the Government of Portugal, until the period at which the Emperor of Brazil should have completed his abdication of the throne of Portugal, would have secured the peace, and promoted the happiness of a country, in the welfare of which His Majesty has ever taken the deepest interest. The just expectations of His Majesty have been disappointed, and measures have been adopted in Portugal; in disregard of the earnest advice and repeated remonstrances of His Majesty, which hath compelled His Majesty and the other Powers of Europe, acting in concert with His Majesty, to withdraw their representatives from Lisbon. His Majesty relies upon the wisdom of the August Sovereign, the head of the house of Braganza, to take the course which shall be best calculated to maintain the interest and honor of that illustrious family, and to secure the peace and happiness of the dominions over which it reigns.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—We are commanded by His Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year. His Majesty will apply them, with the utmost regard to economy, and will continue a deliberate revision of the several public establishments, with a view to any further reduction which may be compatible with the dignity of the crown, and with the permanent interests of the country.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country and upon the satisfactory state of the public revenue. His Majesty contemplates the increase of our Financial resources, with peculiar gratification, on account of the decisive proofs which it exhibits, that the condition of his subjects is one of progressive improvement. His Majesty commands us, in conclusion, to assure you, that his unabated exertions will be directed to inculcate among Foreign Powers a spirit of mutual good will; and to encourage the industry, to extend the commerce, and advance the general welfare of his own dominions.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—By virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and to other Lords directed, we adjourn to Thursday the 28th of August; and this House is accordingly adjourned to that day."

ABERDEEN, JULY 30.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It is with regret we announce the death of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, who departed this life on Monday morning, at Lambeth Palace. His Grace had been ailing, for about a month; but we believe that so fatal a termination was not expected so speedily.

Dr. Sutton was a man of mild, but imposing, presence, mingling the humility of the religion, of which he was the eloquent teacher, with the dignity of high birth and lofty station.

His Grace was elected to the See of Norwich, in 1792, and in 1805 was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, upon the death of Dr. Moore. He was a Prelate of eminent piety, of much learning, of the kindest and most amiable manners, of the most humane disposition,—very extensive in his charities—very diligent in the discharge of the duties of his dignity, and altogether exemplary in the relations of life, as husband, father, brother, and friend.

His Grace was son of Lord George Manners Sutton, third son of John, third Duke of Rutland, and uncle of the present Duke. He was born on the 15th. of February, 1755, and was consequently in the 74th. year of his age, at his death. He studied at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1777. After holding several livings in succession, he was made Dean of Peterborough, in 1791, and in the following year he was elevated to the See of Norwich, by the death of Dr. Horne, on which occasion, he relinquished his other livings, and accepted instead, the Deanery of Windsor. His residence at Windsor, introduced Dr. Sutton, in a particular manner, to the late King, whose sound discriminating sense, speedily led him to appreciate justly, the merits of his new Dean. Mrs. Sutton at the same time was honoured with the friendship of the late Queen Charlotte, whose notice bestowed dignity on the highest as the lowest, for it was never given but to the virtuous and the worthy. The consequence of the friendship of the Sovereign was the translation of the Bishop of Norwich to the Archiepiscopal Throne of Canterbury, on the death of Dr. Moore.

In his family, it is understood, that Dr. Sutton was happy beyond the lot of most men. He married early the woman of his choice, one who, as a wife, and as a mother, has been an honour to her station, and a pattern to all. His eldest son, is the present highly respectable Speaker of the House of Commons, an office which he has possessed with singular ability and unqualified approbation since the resignation of Lord Colchester. One of his Grace's daughters is, we believe, married to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, and another to Dr. Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury. There remains only one thing more to say of the deceased Primate, and it assimilates well with his Christian profession and apostolic character—he died poor!

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.—History offers no parallel to the naval power of England: it is her pride and her safeguard. During the European commotions, she maintained a navy amounting altogether to a thousand vessels, and 130,000 sailors and marines! Her ports are so situated that the fleets can always co-operate, an advantage which neither France nor Spain possesses. The other powers of Europe build ships, which, in case of war, are destroyed by English cannon, or captured and surmounted by the cross of St. George.

In addition to her numerous small colonies, Eng-

land possesses four great empires; Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and New Holland. The last three are protected by her fleets, as is Canada from all nations except the United States. Her army, gallant and brave as it is, and ever has been, could never guard these wide possessions from want of numbers. But what is to be the effect upon the world at a future period, of these great empires, all proud of their common origin? Hear what the Abbé de Pradt says:

The activity, the genius of the British people, the excellent models presented in the civil institutions of England, will not fail, beyond doubt, to diffuse widely a taste for every thing of British origin. The Spaniards, masters of America and the Philippine Isles, have not at all extended their social existence, because they are a stationary people. Like the Turks, they have pressed on to one definite point, apparently predetermined as the boundary of their career. The Portuguese have acted in the same manner, and naturally; for the people of the south are impetuous, or energetic for a while, and then relapse into an inoperative quietude for ages. There was, besides, nothing attractive in the institutions of Spain or Portugal—nothing superior; but such is not the case with those of England, which offer the highest enjoyments possible to the reasonable inclinations of mankind, and are, therefore, the best calculated to make their own way, and secure their own universal acceptance.

It is quite evident, then, that England, by the numerous States which owe their origin to her, by the manner in which she finds herself represented, in all the quarters of the Globe, and above all by the alluring perfection of her institutions, moral, civil, and religious, must be destined to give a new character to the Universe at large. Such are the beneficent conquests effected by civilization!

It is impossible to determine precisely the epoch at which this grand result shall be produced, but it will most infallibly take place; and when the rapid progress every where of the human mind towards the acquisition of intellectual wealth, and to perfectibility, is regarded, we might almost be justified in conjecturing that the moment of its arrival will not be deferred for any long period.—*N. Y. Morning Courier.*

Colonial.

UPPER CANADA.

FROM THE CORE GAZETTE.

The following account of the festivities at Guelph, on the 12th inst., have been forwarded to us by a friend:

GUELPH ANNIVERSARY.

The 12th of August being the anniversary of the commencement of operations by the Canada Company at Guelph, as well as the birth day of our beloved Sovereign, was celebrated at that place with much spirit and feeling. The morning was ushered in by the firing of guns, music, &c. which continued at intervals throughout the day. Flags were hoisted at the principal inn and market-house, and at an early hour the different approaches to the city, particularly the celebrated avenue, presented a most lively appearance, from the various groups of settlers, who with their wives and daughters, dressed in their holiday clothes, came flocking from the surrounding townships to the scene of festivity—their countenances beaming with the anticipation of expected enjoyment.

At six o'clock a most superb banquet, comprising every delicacy of the season, was served up in the new mansion of John Galt, Esq., which was opened for the occasion. Three elegant apartments communicating by folding doors, displayed a range of table sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of above forty gentlemen. On the removal of the cloth, the worthy host, supported on his right hand by James Buchanan, Esq. British Consul at New-York, and on the left by the Rev. Mr. Sheed, gave the following toasts:

"The King—God bless him." Four times four.
"The Lord High Admiral, and the rest of the Royal Family."

"His Majesty's Ministers."
"Sir Peregrine Maitland, and the Province of Upper Canada."

The President, in proposing the next toast, wished to be understood, that he did so, not so much on account of the high official rank held by the noble personage, as to mark the very great respect and regard he felt for a nobleman, than whom Canada had not a warmer friend. Need he say—

"The Earl of Dalhousie." (Drank with cheers.)
"The Agricultural Society of Lower Canada."