

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 23d of November next. There appears to be considerable pressure in the English money market, and numerous failures have been the result. Among them the House of W. & T. Raikes & Co. the senior partner of which was President of the Bank of England. There had also been some extensive failures in Paris, among the leading Commission houses. Things are looking a little squally in the business matters on both sides of the channel. It is a curious fact, and one we think which shows that more evil than good was apprehended from Don Pedro, that Portuguese Stocks rose immediately after the intelligence of his death reached England.

The condition of the insurgents in Biscay and Navarre, is represented as becoming every day more desperate. The late movements of Don Carlos were not precisely known. The Cholera was committing great ravages at Bilbao, where about 100 persons fell victims to it every day.

The King, with feelings and sentiments which do him honour, has caused a letter of condolence to be written by Sir Herbert Taylor, to the Princess Beira, acknowledging the announcement of the melancholy death of the consort of Don Carlos, which his Majesty heard with the greatest concern, and that the commands of his Majesty were, that every facility might be afforded in transmitting the painful intelligence to Don Carlos.—*Brighton Herald*.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 16.—The funeral of Donna Francisca, the wife of Don Carlos, or, as she is styled on her coffin, the "Queen of Spain," took place this morning. As much as the undertaker could effect was displayed on the occasion: her hearse was drawn by eight horses, one mourning coach with six horses, and fourteen mourning coaches with four horses each, were in the procession.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—Mr. Brunel stated at one of the evening meetings of the British Association at Edinburgh, that the government had consented to advance a sum which would be sufficient for the completion of the Thames Tunnel, and this announcement was received with cheers. We hope this is the case.—*Globe*.

A ship is now discharging in our docks a cargo of pitch pine timber, which she took on board in the United States and carried to Halifax to avoid the extravagant duty on foreign timber imported direct, the fare of her calling with it at a colonial port, entitling the importer to enter it here as colonial timber. By this operation the Exchequer loses about £1,500.—*Hull paper*.

A seizure of 12,000 gallons of spirits has been made by the Excise, at a great distillery establishment on the Surrey side of the water, the duties on which amount to £10,000. The firm have endeavored to compromise the affair by offering to pay a penalty of £20,000. If the parties should be exchequered, the penalties would amount to about £50,000.

The London Price Current of the 23d, says—"Indications of the free trade with China are beginning to be manifest. The vessel which has gained the start over her competitors is the Columbia, from Singapore, which has come into the river bringing 380 chests of tea. In the English funds, business remains in the same inactive state, and Consols, which have not in the least fluctuated, left off at 90½ to 1."

Much agitation has lately prevailed among the commercial circles in Paris, in consequence of the failure of three first rate commission houses. The amount of their debt is said to be nearly 3,000,000 francs (£120,000). The practice of discounting commercial bills has been greatly circumscribed on that account, and fears seem to be entertained of a commercial crisis towards the close of the year.

REPEAL OF THE HOUSE TAX.—The bills for the government taxes have just been delivered, and they are in general less than half of what they were last year, owing to the repeal of the house tax. In Liverpool alone the saving to the public is £30,000 per annum. This is a substantial relief, and will be felt as such in thousands of families. The government taxes raised in this town, which last year amounted to about £50,000, now do not amount to more than £20,000. As Mr. Canning once said, "The system works well, gentlemen."

LONDON, Oct. 2.

EXPRESS FROM MADRID.

The Times Office, 12 o'clock, a. m.

We have just received by express from Madrid our correspondent's letter, dated in the evening of the 24th ult. stating that a courier had just arrived in that capital from Lisbon, with intelligence of Don Pedro's death, which took place on the morning of the 22d ult. The new Ministry under the presidency of the Duke of Palmella, had been formed, and had met with general approbation. The Queen had assumed the reins of Government, and every thing was tranquil. The Chamber of Deputies had declared their session permanent, and had named a committee to treat of the marriage of the reigning Queen.

SCOTLAND.

THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF EARL GREY.

(Abridged from the Edinburgh and London papers.)

Our northern metropolis yesterday (Monday the 15th September,) exhibited a spec-

tacle such as probably never was witnessed in this or any other country. The only thing approaching, and it but approached to it, in Scotland, either before or since it ceased to be a separate kingdom, was in 1822, when George IV. visited Edinburgh; but even that welcome, which we witnessed in all its splendour, was nothing in comparison to what took place yesterday. Lord Grey's progress from the banks of the Tweed to the capital of Scotland, has been a splendid moral triumph, in which, at every stage, the love and the admiration of his countrymen have, as we have good access to know, been poured around him with a simplicity and a fervour which sincerity of heart only can inspire—and yesterday the entire population of our city went to greet his entrance with expressions of honour, in such variety and abundance, that it is utterly impossible we can enter into details.

His Lordship took nearly two hours to pass through the gay throng, receiving on all hands the warmest congratulations of the inhabitants—and the cortege of carriages which followed in his train was beyond our reckoning.

The freedom of the city was presented to Earl Grey in a magnificent gold box, the entablature on the top of which has the city arms encircled by a wreath of thistles; the border is chased in the antique style, and the body ornamented with views of Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood, High School, &c. The following inscription is engraved inside the lid:—

"To the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K. G. &c. this box, containing the Act of the Town Council, which confers upon his Lordship the Freedom of the city of Edinburgh, is presented by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Councillors, and Citizens of Edinburgh, in testimony of their respect for his character, and of their gratitude for his eminent public services, 15th September, 1834."

DINNER.

The Chairman rose and said—Gentlemen, before I proceed to propose the toast which I am now about to submit to you, I must in the first place, bespeak your kindness and indulgence in consequence of having been most unexpectedly placed in the situation which I am aware I shall very unworthily fill—cheers, and cries of "No, no!"—in the absence (unfortunately the unavoidable absence) of my noble friend the noble Duke of Hamilton who was to have presided on this memorable occasion. Under these circumstances, my chief consolation, next to the indulgence which I am sure I shall receive at your hands is, that it will require no force of eloquence on my part,—that it can require no sort of argument,—that no species of eloquence need be resorted to when I give this day the health of my noble friend (Earl Grey) on my right hand—(loud and long continued cheering.) Allow me to say that I consider this large and unparalleled meeting as one not merely demonstrating a generous feeling, or evincing gratitude to my noble friend, the noble Earl, for the services he has performed for his country—(cheers)—it is not merely that, but it is, in my opinion, a meeting framed for a purpose of great public importance. It is, indeed, a meeting assembled to do honour to the exalted character of Lord Grey—(enthusiastic cheering) to his great talents—to his unimpaired and inflexible integrity—(loud and long continued cheers)—to his rare political consistency, and to his splendid services to his country during the short period of his extraordinary administration—(reiterated cheers); but, gentlemen, in doing the honour which we are desirous of showing to Lord Grey upon this occasion, I conceive that it is also intended to operate as an incentive to induce other public men to aspire to his fair fame, and to imitate his bright example. (Protracted cheers.) Emotions as warm and generous as they were disinterested and spontaneous, suggested the present banquet; and my noble friend kindly consented to be our guest upon the occasion. I feel perfectly inadequate to do more than what I have done upon this subject, I am sensible it is far below what the occasion demands; but such as it is I trust you will forgive its inadequacy, and that my noble friend will accept from my heart those professions of esteem and admiration which I am sure are sensibly felt by every member of this company. I beg leave to propose "The health of Earl Grey."

The toast was received with a burst of applause which lasted many minutes.

Earl Grey arose and was received with tremendous cheering. My Lord Rosebery and gentlemen, I beg you to believe that it is not a mere phrase, or an ordinary and common place introduction to a speech on an occasion like the present, when I say that I feel entirely inadequate to express my feelings of satisfaction and gratitude, and, may I add, of pride, for the honour which has just been done me. (Applause.) The circumstances under which the present meeting is assembled, are indeed to me overpowering; and make it impossible for any one so intimately connected with them, and so deeply affected by them as I am, justly to express the emotions which I feel. (Cheers.) My noble friend the chairman has stated that this is a meeting of no common importance, and I believe that there is no example of the kind, in which such a meeting has been assembled; and when I consider the occasion on which it had been produced, the numerous and intelligent company which has been assembled, and the place where it is held, in the metropolis of the ancient kingdom of Scotland—(cheers)—which is no less famed for its genuine love of liberty, than for its general intelligence, and its cultivation of the arts of peace, and its distinction in literature and science, and for all that sober, calm, and reflective sense, which, without abating the energies of popular feeling, directs its course to the prudent and peaceful attainment of useful and legitimate objects,—[applause.]—I am deep-

ly impressed with the approbation bestowed on my public conduct by my noble friend, and which has been responded to by this assemblage, to a degree, of which I wish I could feel myself worthy—[great cheering.]—considering, as I do, that this meeting is actuated by one common feeling of attachment to civil and religious liberty; and anxious to award to the people their just rights, and to the government their necessary authority. (Cheers.) Another reflection personal to myself presents itself, and perhaps the most gratifying of all. This honour has not been paid to a Minister newly raised to power, in the freshness and vigour of his age, having a long course of active services before him, and hailed as the expected author of benefits that have not yet been accomplished; but it has been paid to one who has descended—I will not say who has fallen from power—[loud and long continued cheers]—whose official life is ended—whose long Parliamentary course is hastening to its final close. (Cheers and loud cries of No, no!—we hope not.)—and where the balance has been struck between the promise and performance—[cheers]—where his past conduct is before his country, for its judgment, and where the future, so far as he is concerned, is no longer the object of hope or fear. (Great cheering.) It will surely be allowed me to indulge a just and reasonable pride, unmingled with vanity or presumption, to find that, by an assembly such as I now see before me, I am pronounced to have deserved well of my country. (Continued cheers.) My noble friend has alluded to the great question of Parliamentary reform, and even if he had not adverted to it, it is so intimately connected with the object of our meeting, that it would have been impossible I should not have adverted to it shortly. I certainly concur with him in thinking, that there was no part of the united kingdom so much as Scotland, where a reform was necessary.

In England, though there were defects which require correction, still the representation was in some degree unpopular, and not inaccessible to the influence of popular opinion; but in Scotland, the very name of representation was mockery and a delusion. (Great cheering.)—There was no reality in the communication of popular influence or opinion, and at the elections of their representatives, though the acknowledged rights of the people, they were subjected to the denial of those rights, which were no less useful for the purposes of the people, than for the authority of good government. (Applause.) If, by any effort of mine, begun at an early period of life, and suspended only when there was no hope of success, and when to have pressed it would have injured rather than assisted the cause of reform, if I have at last been an instrument in the hand of Providence, supported in the first place, by the confidence of a patriotic sovereign [cheers]—to whom the people owe a debt of gratitude which they never can repay, but in supporting his authority, and next by the support of the people; if I have assisted to accomplish that work, I desire no better remembrance to posterity, or any other inscription on my tomb, than that I assisted in restoring to the people of England and Scotland, their fair and just representation in Parliament. (Cheers.) There was no part of the kingdom where support was more effectually, or more cordially given to us than Scotland, and there was no part of Scotland where it was given with more firmness, more zeal, and moderation, than in the county and city where we are now assembled. Let us proceed, then, on the same principles on which Parliamentary reform was founded, namely, in strengthening and preserving all the settled institutions of the state—on the principles of preserving, and effectually improving, according to the necessities of the times, the constitution of the country; and in doing this, I need not say to a meeting so intelligent as the present, that they should abstain from pressing all extreme and violent changes. (Applause.) I am assured that you will do so, not more from the response which you have met my sentiments.—(Applause.)—than from every thing which I have seen or heard in my progress to attend this meeting, to which I received so flattering an invitation. I have found here and everywhere the zeal of men who are attached to the cause of liberty, and who are firmly attached to the true principles of our unmixt Government; I have found men who their duties know, and who also know their rights "and knowing dare maintain them,"—men who prize liberty above all things, and in whose defence, if need were, would be willing to die. (Great cheers.) but who are at the same time impressed with this great truth, that for the sake of liberty itself, the peace and the good order of society must be preserved, the authority of law must be restored—and that the power which, for the good of the subject must belong to the Government, should be supported. (Cheers.) These sentiments have prevailed in the great body of those who long supported and helped to accomplish the great work of Parliamentary reform. I hope they will not be always alien to the breasts of those who for some time past have opposed what I thought the interests of the people required. We have lived in extraordinary times, we have accomplished after a severe struggle, a great work. In this conflict the passions of men have been greatly excited, and it was not to be expected that these should subside all at once.

There is one class which was impatient of abuses, and which was inspired by a headless desire of effecting change in the constitution, and of pushing even salutary reforms with precipitancy; on the other hand there are those who feel the bitterness of having lost power, and who have in consequence opposed themselves to the feelings of the people. I have lived in the hope of seeing these feelings subside, and that the good sense of the people would control the vio-

lence of the one party, and that on the other, the necessary conviction would force itself of making concessions to popular opinion, to the spirit of the age, and to that desire of improvement which the increased intelligence of the people imparts. (Loud and long continued cheering.) I have cherished these expectations, notwithstanding many things—notwithstanding the frantic declarations I have heard, not only on the Irish side of the Channel—(loud cheers)—but on this—where men seem to provoke a desperate and fatal conflict—alas! they know not what they do. (Great Cheers.) They do not see that even a temporary success on their part, and even that I warrant it is impossible—could not fail to entail consequences that would be fatal to themselves, and to the constitution; and on what hope is this desperate courage, if courage I call it, founded?—We are told there is a re-action—(great laughter) and that those who were formerly eager for reform have seen reason to repent of their error, and they are now ready to eject those who assisted in the accomplishment of reform.—(Laughter and cheers.) A reaction is vain and deluded men, on what symptom is this opinion founded—is it in the approbation of my fellow-subjects, the general expression of my countrymen, (continued cheering)—the expression of regard and attachment which have attended every step in my way to this place—(great cheering) or is it in the meeting of this day, which is hardly possible for rational men to believe to have taken place from any other source than a general feeling in favour of the cause of reform which I have sincerely advocated? (Applause.) Of the good sense and moderation of the people of England and Scotland—of their attachment to a constitution which deserves their love—(cheers)—of their sincere conviction in favour of a form of government, the work of a thousand years, under which a degree of liberty has been secured to this country unknown to other nations the enthusiasm of this meeting affords sufficient evidence. But of reaction, of that millenium to which our enemies so ardently look forward, of that happy state of things being re-established, under which corruption shall flourish and liberty be repressed, I am sure, if they look abroad upon the country, take any meeting, whether great or small, they will find no symptom. I say therefore, that I do congratulate myself and the country, on the happy termination of the contest which has given to the people of England and Scotland the means of all future useful improvements, and I rely, and I am persuaded, that they will never diverge into violent courses. There are many topics connected with this subject, in which it would be pleasant and interesting for me to enter; but it is not necessary for me to suggest what must have been already anticipated by you all, and as I fear I have trespassed upon your attention—(cheers, and cries of No, No.)—longer than the occasion warrants, and as long, at any rate, as my strength will permit, I shall take my leave of you by again expressing my sense of the deep and lasting gratitude which will ever be impressed on my mind, from the reception I have met with in your city, and from the assemblage here this evening, which exceeds every thing which I have seen or heard of before. As I have before stated, any merits to which I can advance, any just pretensions, and on account of which the gratitude of my country has been indelibly impressed on my mind, lies in having accomplished, by peaceable means, all that is necessary for the enjoyment of a free system of government—the essentials of which have already been provided for. I cannot conclude without offering to my noble friend who presides so well on this occasion—[cheers] my great thanks for the too partial manner in which he has introduced the toast. (Great cheers.) And, before I sit down, I will with his permission, propose a toast appropriate to the occasion, and which is called for by the use and exercise of those powers which the constitution of Scotland has obtained.—I mean "The new constitution of Scotland." (Loud and continued cheering.)

New Hospital.—A modern Herriott.—Mr Donaldson, of Broughton Hall, a gentleman long connected with the Edinburgh Advertiser, has left property to the amount of £220,000, the whole of which he has destined to be employed in the foundation of a hospital, to be erected in the neighborhood of Edinburgh.

Earl Grey was invited by the magistrates of Glasgow to receive the freedom of their city. His Lordship replied that he could not at present visit Hamilton, and therefore could not receive the marks of kindness prepared for him at Glasgow.

DEATH OF WILLIAM BLACKWOOD.—We have to announce the death of this distinguished publisher and excellent man, which took place on Tuesday morning at his house, No. 3 Ainslie place.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

IT being the intention of the Subscriber to remove into the new Building, which he is now erecting, early in the ensuing Spring, he will dispose of the House and Premises, which he at present occupies, at a moderate price and on favorable terms of payment.—This property possesses every requisite convenience, and is so well known and so generally admired, that any further description is unnecessary.

JOHN SIMPSON, Frederickton, 15th July, 1834.

FOUND.—A Cloth CLOAK, in the month of June last. The Owner can have the same by applying at this Office. Oct. 14.

WANTED.—A Boy for a Dispensary. Apply to Drs. EMERSON & PETERS, Frederickton, 27th October, 1834.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 12th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for } JED. SLASON, Esq. next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. } JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq. next Week.

By Authority.



HIS Majesty has been pleased, by His Order in Council, dated 15th August, 1834, to confirm, finally enact and ratify the following Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, passed in the month of March 1834, viz:—

An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province:

An Act to increase the Representation of the Counties of Carleton, Gloucester and Kent: and

An Act to authorize the Sale or Mortgage of the Estates of Persons found lunatic by Inquisition in this Province; the granting of leases of the same, and the conveying of Estates held in trust by Lunatics or Idiots.

GAP. XLVI.

An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province.

Passed 22d March 1834.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the twenty sixth year of the Reign of King George the third, intituled "An Act for preserving the Church of England as by Law established in this Province, and for securing liberty of conscience in matters of religion," it was among other things provided that all dissenters from the Church of England within this Province should have liberty of conscience, and might erect and build meeting houses for public Worship, and might choose and elect Ministers for the decent and orderly celebration of Divine service, and administration of the Sacraments, according to their several and respective opinions; and it was therein further provided and enacted that no person whatsoever, of what persuasion or denomination soever, unless so chosen and elected, should be permitted, suffered or allowed to preach any sermon or lecture, or to officiate in the celebration of Divine service, and administration of the Sacraments, or other rites and ceremonies, in any place of public Worship within this Province, unless he be first approved and thereunto licensed by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, under his hand and seal; and no person whatsoever, of what persuasion or denomination soever, should be permitted, suffered or allowed to preach any sermon or lecture, or to officiate in the celebration of Divine service, and administration of the Sacraments, or other rites and ceremonies, in any place of public Worship, unless he should in the presence of the same Governor or Commander in Chief, or of such person as he should for that purpose nominate and appoint, take the usual oaths of fidelity and allegiance to His Majesty and His successors; and whereas, in and by another Act made and passed in the thirty first year of the same Reign, intituled "An Act for regulating Marriage and Divorce, and for preventing and punishing incest, adultery and fornication," it was among other things provided that nothing in that Act contained should extend or be construed to extend to prevent any Minister of the Kirk of Scotland regularly ordained according to the rites thereof from celebrating and solemnizing Marriage agreeably to the forms and usages of that Church, between persons of that communion, and that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend to prohibit or restrain persons called Quakers, from the full and free liberty of solemnizing Marriage according to that sect, in case both parties to such Marriage are Quakers, and that nothing in that Act should extend or be construed to extend to prohibit or restrain any person regularly ordained in Holy Orders of the Church of Rome from solemnizing Marriage agreeable to the forms of their Church between persons of that communion only: And whereas it is just and equitable that the privilege of solemnizing Marriage should be further extended to all other religious Teachers or Ministers of any denomination of Christians in this Province, such Ministers or Teachers not being engaged in any secular calling, and being British born subjects, chosen and elected,

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