

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell in again accepting office, has forwarded the following Address to his late Constituents:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

GENTLEMEN,—The acceptance of an office under the Crown renders it necessary that I should again appeal to the judgment of the independent and public-spirited body by whom I have been three times elected.

Since the last of those elections, a period short in time, but important in events and fruitful in consequences, has elapsed.

Placed, however undeservedly, at the head of the largest and most powerful Opposition which was ever united against a Minister of the Crown, I have endeavoured to render the influence which that proud position gave me conducive to the interests of the country.

The attitude assumed by the late Ministers, and their professions in favor of reform, to which many, indeed the greater part of them, had always been hostile, offered a tempting occasion for invective and crimination. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to avoid that course. The Ministry of Lord Melbourne had contemplated large and, as I believe, necessary improvements in our institutions of Church and State: it was my first and main object to see that these reforms were not endangered or obstructed in their progress by the change of councils which took place in November.

In conformity with these purposes, Lord Morpeth proposed and carried an amendment to the Address to the Crown, in which a hope was expressed "that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in His Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad: will, with the same enlarged views, place without delay our Municipal Corporations under vigilant popular control, removed all the well-grounded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the Church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the establishment in both countries."

With respect to the Municipal Corporations, the report of the Commissions, which has since appeared, has abundantly confirmed the opinion of the House of Commons. It is clearly proved by experience that self-elected Corporations tend to violations of trust, pervasions of justice, the abuse of charitable funds, political jobbing, and the injury of the communities for whose benefit they were established. The true remedy for these evils, in my opinion, was to adapt the principle of free election, known to our ancient laws, and established in the Reform Act, to our Municipal Corporations. In this principle Lord Stanley and all the members of Lord Grey's Ministry cordially concurred. The late Ministry, on the other hand, confined themselves to a vague declaration of their willingness to consider the report, and reform abuses.

We likewise declared that we desired to remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters. In conformity with this declaration I voted for an address to the Crown, praying for the grant of a Charter to the London University, where the conscientious Dissenter might obtain the literary honours which at Oxford and Cambridge are exclusively confined to those who declare themselves members of the Church of England.

With respect to the marriages of Dissenters, Sir Robert Peel has introduced a bill founded on a liberal and just principle; but I fear that if it were to pass in its present shape, Protestant Dissenters would still feel that the line drawn between them and the members of the Church tended to lower them in public estimation. Some alterations in the bill may, perhaps, remedy this defect, but the establishment of a civil register of births, deaths, and marriages, would afford the best and truest solution for all the difficulties of this subject.

In regard to church rates, the agitation on religious subjects of which these rates are the constant occasion makes it in every way desirable to abolish an impost which is at once a grievance to Dissenters, and an injury to the Church.

With respect to the Church of England, Sir Robert did not hesitate clearly to declare his intention to correct its acknowledged abuses. The opinion which I declared to you in 1832 that the revenues of the Church of England were not too large, but that they ought to be more equitably distributed, seems no longer to be disputed. The application of this principle must be regulated by caution, but not enfeebled by a lurking desire to keep alive the seeds of abuses which we profess to destroy.

With regard to the Church of Ireland the case is widely different. I refused to assist in making perpetual parochial sinecures where the clergyman and his clerk, week after week, and year after year, formed the whole of the congregation. Besides the general injustice and glaring absurdity of the system, it is easily proved that the maintenance of these ecclesiastical sinecures irritates the people of Ireland, weakens the reputation of the British Crown abroad, and injures the Protestant religion which it is intended to promote.

Let us add to these evils that the present system cannot be maintained except by a large military force; which in case of foreign war, must of necessity be greatly augmented. Burdensome to England, sanguinary in Ireland, disturbing the peace of society, and injurious to the religion it professes to serve, no eloquence can recommend, and no talents can long maintain so vicious a policy.

In place of this system, I propose that the surplus revenue of the establishment, after

providing for the spiritual care of the members of the Church, should be devoted to the education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion. It was my object to teach the poor and industrious classes that they have some interest in the Church revenue; to inspire them, by means of religious and moral education, with the love of their neighbours, and a sense of their duties to the State; finally, to open their minds to great truths, and to soften their hearts towards the government which rules them. Then, indeed, might the Protestant Church hope to diffuse its influence, for it would be judged by its merits and not by its exactions.

These were the chief subjects of debate, and often of essential difference between the majority of the House of Commons and the late Administration. On some other topics an agreement appeared, which must to many have been unexpected. It was a constant subject of reproach to Lord Grey's Ministry that it did not sufficiently relieve agriculture from its burdens; and the maintenance of the malt tax was pointed out as a glaring instance of this neglect.

Sir Robert Peel held a different opinion, and upon his declaration that his Ministry would stand or fall with the malt tax, it at once appeared that the clamour which supposed Lord Grey hostile to the landed interests, and Lord Althorp indifferent to the welfare of the farmer, had been a mere factious cry raised without scruple, and abandoned without shame.

Nor does it appear that had the late Ministry continued in office they intended anything further than the relief of the land from some part of the county rate, to which Lord Althorp had last year consented. The only measure actually proposed by the late Ministers for the advantage of agriculture was a bill for the voluntary commutation of tithes.

I have often stated to you that I do not think such a measure would be effectual, and I fear that in those cases where tithe is most grievous, the remedy would be most inoperative. To frame a measure just alike to the tithe owner and tithe-payer is undoubtedly difficult, but I see as yet no reason to abandon the attempt.

Such have been the views which have guided my conduct in opposition to the late Ministry. In succeeding to office I shall endeavour faithfully to carry them into effect. By so doing, I am of opinion, that I shall be assisting to gather from the Reform Act its legitimate fruits.

As one of those deeply engaged in framing, proposing, and carrying that great measure, I am bound to declare that on the one hand I did not intend that it should be the first of a series of organic changes, each exceeding its predecessor in importance and rapidity. Even were the changes meditated useful in themselves, I am of opinion that the public mind and the public energies, will be far better occupied in considering and urging practical improvements, than in squaring our ancient institutions to abstract theory, or suiting them to foreign example.

On the other hand, I did not intend that the Reform Act should be a mere toy in the hands of the people, without benefit to them or their posterity.

It was my wish to see the popular influence control and check the exorbitant or corrupt expenses of the State: to see our institutions renewed and purified by clearing them of their defects and restoring their original spirit; to witness the removal of all unnecessary impediments to free thought, writing, and action; to have the interests of all classes weighed, not by the prejudices and partial affections of those who counterfeited the people's voice, and usurped the people's inheritance, but by the legislative representatives of that people, summoned by the Sovereign to uphold that monarchy of which they are the firmest support, and to be the image of that enlightened nation whose confidence they enjoy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,  
JOHN RUSSELL.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

#### BOSTON, JUNE 2.

**DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.**—The following account of a most terrific incident was received in this city yesterday morning, in a slip from the office of the New Bedford Gazette.

The ship Coral, Capt. Whitten, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, bringing an account of a most distressing earthquake in and about the city of Concepcion, in Chili. She left the port of Talcahuana on the 6th of March. The first and most disastrous shock occurred on the 20th of February. Of the large Town of Concepcion not a building was left standing. Talcahuana and five small villages in the harbor were entirely destroyed. After the first shock, the vessels in the bay were all left aground, but soon the sea rushed on in great rollings, and rising twenty five or thirty feet, completely overflowed the land, sweeping away the ruins. Many persons were saved from untimely death by the active crew of the Coral. The shocks continued (three or four every day) up to the time the ship left. On the 22d, a large portion of the Island of Caracana, at the mouth of the bay, was swallowed up. The 5th of March, it was stated there, that from twenty five to thirty towns, besides many small villages between Concepcion and the Cordilleras, were scenes of complete ruin. From four to five hundred lives were lost in that section of country—but the extent of the suffering is not yet known—probably thrice that number have been buried in the ruins.

The condition of the people who formerly inhabited spacious and convenient dwellings, where now not even a brick is left to mark the spot, is one of the utmost suffering. The poor people who lived in the country in small reed huts have suffered but little. Their houses withstood the shocks, and to them is preserved a roof for shelter. Those who fled to the hills, erected little shanties on the spots of land least broken up, and were compelled to be constantly at work procuring the food necessary to satisfy hunger.

The scene during the first shock was appalling. The trembling of every thing around—the boiling of the sea, as when water is heated over a fire—the earth opening wide, giving forth the most terrific moans, and laboring with internal fires. Buildings tottering in every direction—and now whole blocks of brick buildings rock from their foundation. In their fall they meet others, and fall, as if locked in death, sink, with a tremendous crash, into the gaping earth, leaving no trace of their existence save memory, and the smoke and ashes which arise from the conclusion. The scene was one of thrilling and awful sublimity.

When the first intimation of the breaking up of the convulsed earth was received by the inhabitants of the cities and towns, they, struck with horror, ran into the middle of the wide streets and knelt in fervent prayer to God, to save them from the threatening destruction. Our informant, who was among the number, says, that he saw families run from their doors, and just as they left their thresholds, their buildings, mostly of brick, came tumbling down after them. It is a most fortunate thing for the people of the country, that the shock came at mid day. Had it taken place at the middle hour of the night, they would have been compelled to flee for safety without even the one suit of clothing they now have, making their sufferings much greater.

The subjoined letter from a gentleman at Talcahuana, received at the Exchange News Room, contains interesting particulars:

"TALCAHUANA, March 1, 1835.  
"On the morning of Friday, the 20th of February, 1835, about 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, we were visited by one of the most awful earthquakes ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants of this place. The morning was calm and serene, and will prove an ever memorable date to the many miserable souls who fled to and are now inhabiting the barren hills. The first shock lasted about four minutes and a half, causing the mountains and the valleys to roll like the waves of the sea; during the severity of the first shock (which was so great that a person could scarcely keep upright) I looked round for a moment to meet my fate, but am spared to be thankful, and may consider myself one of the fortunate in making my escape from the falling, but now prostrate ruins. Concepcion, a city containing 25,000 inhabitants, is one heap of ruins, being built principally of brick, there is not even one habitable dwelling left standing within the limits of the city, and for leagues around. The shock came from a S. E. course, prostrating every thing in its way. A number of small towns have been heard from in its course: Chillan, Talca, Arredan, Conchos, Erros, Pural, St. Carlos, Valloga and Angles, have all met the same fate. Talcahuana, the port of Concepcion, is completely demolished. It was not only shaken down, but the fragments of the stores, &c. were afterwards swept away by the sea, which retired about fifteen minutes after the first shock, leaving the shipping then lying at anchor in the harbour entirely dry. It came in rising to a height of twenty five feet above the level, overwhelming the whole place. Men, women and children fled to the mountains, but many were overtaken and swept to the ocean by the returning wave, which completed the destruction of the town, depriving hundreds of families of a second garment, many of whom were in good circumstances, but are now destitute. Furniture of all kinds was swept with the houses, not leaving a vestige to confirm the owner of the situation of his former habitation; and it would require an eye witness to be convinced of the immense devastation it has caused."

### Communication.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

Mr. Editor—I was very much amused and pleased with the communication of Mr. Simon Sty, in your last number; indeed it excited my curiosity so much, that I went the next day to see the brilliant display of Tulips in Mr. Watts' gardens. I am a plain old fellow, and have, alas! long since passed the time when they might be useful to me in the language of "the tender passion," but my ancient eye still loves to look and linger on the beauties of nature wherever I find them—I was therefore perfectly delighted with their glittering array "gorgeous

as the sun at midsummer." Their colors are so rich, rare and variegated, that the eye is almost dazzled at the sight of them, and were I a young man I should have no difficulty in selecting for "my Lady love" such as would express in eloquent silence every tender emotion of my heart. But as it is long since I was given to "sportive tricks" or loved "to court an amorous looking glass," I admired them for their own sake only, and I must say I never before beheld such a magnificent display of this beautiful flower. If the amateur would feast his eyes let him go to Mr. Watts' gardens, and there revel in innocent delight on his unparalleled assemblage of Tulips.

'Tis pity indeed that their charms are so evanescent, but they are soon succeeded by others of nature's fairest handy work; and we shall, in a short time, see varieties of other flowers as attractive, perhaps, but not so lovable, at the same agreeable resort; where the Anemony, the Ranunculus, the Dahlia, and other aspiring beauties of the Flower family, will blossom gaily. Lure our dotting eyes, strive to make us oblivious, and perhaps estrange our changeful affections from the beautiful, the amatory Tulip.

JOHN EVERGREEN.

### ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 17th, 1835.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.

Director this week, Mr. F. E. BECKWITH.

In future there will be two Discount Days in each week, Tuesdays and Fridays—to commence on Friday the 19th June instant.

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.

By order of the President and Directors,  
ROB. GOWAN, Cashier.

### SAVINGS BANK.

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

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for } HENRY SMITH, Esq.  
next week.



By Authority.

### LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, June 15, 1835.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came, in the usual State, to the Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly being in attendance, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"At the close of the last Session of the General Assembly, I had to express to you the regret which I felt at the loss of the Appropriations. This feeling has since been very much increased by the difficulties I have received from many of the Counties representing the inconvenience and distress likely to arise from this unhappy circumstance, which, if not remedied, will create difficulty and embarrassment in every branch of the public service, and cannot fail to prove particularly discouraging to the poor classes who derive benefit from the expenditure of the public money, which the bounty of the Legislature is accustomed annually to distribute throughout the country.

"The earnest solicitations contained in those Petitions that I should reassemble the Legislature at an early period, for the purpose of relieving the country from the anticipated evils, have alone induced me to call you together at this unusual and inconvenient season. If, however, you should deem it expedient to confine your proceedings to this single object, your absence from your homes need not be of any long duration.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I rely upon your liberality and zeal for the Public good to make such Appropriations as the public service requires.

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I earnestly trust that a spirit of wisdom and moderation will guide your deliberations to such a result as will promote the welfare of the People, advance the interests of the Province, and thereby afford the most solid and lasting satisfaction to your own minds."

### KING'S COLLEGE.

FREDERICTON, June 15, 1835.

The following arrangements are made for the ensuing week:—

The Annual Meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the College will be examined.

The Collegiate School will be examined at the same hour on Wednesday.

On Thursday, at noon, the Encaenia will be duly celebrated.

A Transport Ship (supposed to have part of the 43d Regiment on board,) is reported in the Bay. The fog has been so dense for the last day or two as to render it dangerous and difficult for vessels to approach the Harbour.—St. John Courier.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday last, a Fishing Boat in returning to Digby from the Bay of Fundy, was suddenly upset, after passing through the Gut, and two of three young men who were in her at the time were drowned.—namely, Thomas and Henry, sons of Mr. Thomas M'Cormick, of Bear River—the former 21 years of age, and the latter about 14. The other person named Wade, saved himself by laying hold of the oars, until assistance, which was at hand reached him.—The boat sunk almost instantaneously.—*ib.*

**BAY OF FUNDY FISHERY.**—A number of American vessels (report says upwards of thirty) have already appeared far up the Bay of Fundy, and are drawing up the treasures of the deep, from the shores of Parrsboro' and the opposite coast. They frequently land in this township, and exchange American goods for herring, which are often taken in great quantities by the inhabitants. Not contented with cramming this province with wooden clocks, tin ovens, and half-bound bibles, and transporting our cash for sights of elephants, tigers, and snakes, the Americans send their cotton yarn, (and often long yarn too) boxes tea, and potatoe gin, carrying off our fish for little more than a song. Moreover they take great numbers of fish within a mile of the shore, throw the offal overboard, which is rapidly destroying the fishery, and return to their homes with full cargoes; this to use an expression of their own, is going the whole hog. Ask them where they are from, the reply is Campbell; and if their answer be true, that desolate island does indeed send out a mighty fleet of Quakers. How long these abuses will remain has never been prophesied, but in all probability they will be done away when the fishery is annihilated.—*Novascotian.*

**PIRATES TAKEN.**—A Portuguese schooner the Boa Nova, Barnardo Raggio, commander, arrived at Northport from St. Thomas, having on board 150 officers and troops of the Portuguese battalion, which rebelled and committed the horrible outrages at Port Praya, of which an account has lately been published. They were arrested on a charge of piracy, upon application of the Portuguese consul, and the Mayor ordered them to be conducted to the Navy yard, under a guard of the volunteer companies of the borough, and delivered over to Com: Warrington, for safe keeping.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, June 2.**—The brig Grace, of Newcastle, Ord, Master, arrived here on Friday last. She sailed from Belfast on the 31 April, having on board, besides the crew, 129 adult persons, 29 between 1 and 14 years of age, and 68 under 7 years. On the voyage the measles broke out among the children, and carried 24 of them off; and a man labouring under an asthmatic complaint died also on his passage. The number landed, 106, were all in good health.

**Instance Court of V. Admiralty, Bermuda.**  
Barque Stag, Burnham, Master.

This is an action for compensation for services rendered by the Ship Henry, of New Brunswick, to the American Barque Stag.

The case came on for hearing on Tuesday last, and the Court at a late hour, adjourned until Saturday, and requiring further information as to the probable amount of freight the Henry would have earned if she had pursued her voyage to Mobile, instead of seeing the Stag into port, and as to other facts connected with the case before pronouncing its decree—again adjourned till yesterday; when on the Court meeting and considering all the evidence adduced, decreed the sum of Four Thousand Pounds currency, as salvage: £3000 to the owners of the Henry, and the other £1000 to be divided amongst Captain Brown, of the Henry, his officers, and Crew.

We have been informed within the past week, that a young man, a native of these islands, has made a discovery, by which longitude can be correctly ascertained. We need scarcely add that we trust such is the case, and that he will derive every advantage held out for the discovery of such a desideratum.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette, May 26.*

### Married.

At Saint John, on the 9th inst. in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector, Daniel Ansel, Esq. of that city, to Susan, second daughter of Captain J. Farley, of Portland, Maine.

At Gartsferry House, (Scotland,) on the 14th April, John Robertson, Esquire, Merchant, of Saint John, to Sophia, youngest daughter of David Dobie, Esq. of Gartsferry.

At Miramichi, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. the Rector of Saint Paul's, Mr. Henry C. D. Carman, Merchant, to Jemima, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Doan, Esq.

In St. Stephen, N. B. on Wednesday the 27th ult. by the Rev. Skeffington Thompson, L. L. D., Peter Slubs, Jun. Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Rebecca Susan, eldest daughter of Dr. L. Weston, all of that place.

### GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that she has taken the Shop on the corner of King and Regent Streets, (opposite Mr. Scott's,) where she intends keeping a constant supply of

### GROCERIES.

of as good quality and at as low prices as they can be had elsewhere, and she trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

S. E. BALDWIN.

FREDERICTON, 16th June, 1835.—Sw.