

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Reform of the Lords.—Mr. O'Connell has placed the following notice of motion on the order book of the House of Commons for Monday, the 27th inst.—"To move that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report whether it be not necessary for the public weal of this realm to reform the House of Lords, by extending the principle of representation in the peerage, and altering the quality of electors and the mode of election."—*London paper.*

Reform of the Lords.—Liverpool, June 25.—We are most happy, most delighted, indeed, to observe that this great question is advancing steadily and merrily forward in every quarter of the land. So rapidly is it spreading from heart to heart, and making converts to its necessity, that electrical alone is the word which we can use when we would properly and fully describe the effect which it is producing. It is no longer what the Tories once affected to say of it, the feeling here and there of some solitary individual, some dark and gloomy political fanatic, some aspiring demagogue, or some disappointed seeker after place. No! No! By a sudden and mighty spring, it has leaped at once and almost miraculously from its very cradle, and assumed a giant's shape before us. No! No! It is no infant's wail which comes upon our ears, in broken and feeble accents, whispering—Reform the Lords. It is as the shout of a nation—it is the wail of the people—it is the watchword of millions—it is the test and touchstone of the true and genuine Reformer in every quarter.

The consideration of the Irish Corporations Bill, as returned by the Commons, was to be considered by the House of Lords on the 27th.

Lord J. Russell, said in answer to an enquiry, that he could not state when he should bring forward any measure regarding Church Rates, it would greatly depend on the decision, whether any part of the church property would be allowed to be applied to such purposes.

Liverpool, June 27.—This is the day "big with the fate of" more than "Caesar of Rome." This evening the Irish Municipal Bill is again to be the subject of discussion in the House of Lords. There is, we take it, an importance attached to this discussion, perhaps greater than ever yet was involved in any measure before the Legislature of this country.

Lord Melbourne.—The trial of Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England, for an alleged *crim. con.* with the Hon. Mrs. Norton, resulted in his acquittal. The *Liverpool Chronicle* says, "Never was there a more trumpety case brought into the Court than that which is reported in our columns of this day. The evidence adduced contradicts itself in every line. We congratulate the Premier and the people upon this fresh defeat of enemies, who, abandoning the legitimate weapons of warfare, carry on the political contest with poisoned darts, and with a ferocity unheard of even amongst the most uncivilized and savage nations."

The King and Lord Melbourne.—We have great pleasure in stating, that His Majesty, since the verdict in favour of Lord Melbourne, has expressed himself in no measured terms as to the satisfaction he felt upon the trial having terminated in a manner so agreeable to his own wishes and feelings.—*Morning Chronicle of Saturday.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The City of Dublin Steam Company's bill, enabling that body to increase its capital, was read a third time, and passed on Tuesday. This bill, by enabling the company to extend its operations, will also materially increase that usefulness to the trade of Ireland, which was so freely and fully admitted by both sides of the house during the discussions which arose on the bill, which was thrown out at an earlier period of the session. We observe, with great pleasure, that the directors of this company are about to assist in establishing a steam communication between this port and New York, by giving efficacy to an act incorporating a company for that purpose, which has been inoperative for ten years, the parties concerned having waited that time in order to avail themselves of the improvements made during that period in steam navigation.

The King has been pleased to raise to the dignity of baronets of the United Kingdom the following gentlemen, who are all Irish:—Mr. John Power, of Kilbane; Mr. John Kennedy, of Johnstown; and Mr. F. Workman, of Naughton.—*Morning Paper.*

We understand that Capt. Symonds, of the navy, has been created a baronet. This distinguished and meritorious officer is brother-in-law to Sir Nicholas Tindal, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—*John Bull.*

The London papers speak of an expedition against Tangiers; intended to bring to terms the Emperor of Morocco, who has refused to surrender several prisoners taken by the Bedouins. Another change in the subordinate persons of the French Ministry was expected.

LONDON, June 24.—According to the *Toulonnais*, the American squadron which lately visited Toulon has gone over to the coast of Morocco, where that paper supposes that it was to execute some projects long contemplated by the foreign policy of the United States. Nothing can be more foreign to American policy than the very absurd projects said by that paper to be about to be executed by the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

London, June 25.—Consols left off at 92½; a 4 Spanish Active Stock, 42½; a 4 Passive, 13½; a 13.

Paris, June 23, Quarter to 4, p. m.—The 3 per cents. have declined from 80f. 45c. which was the opening price, to 80f. 40c. sellers, and 80f. 35c. buyers. Spanish Active Stock has been pretty firm. The opening price was 42½; it is now 42½ buyers. Very little business has been done.

Money is very scarce. London bills are offered at three months at 25f. 22c.

Liverpool, June 25.—There has been a very general and extensive demand for all descriptions of Sugar.

London, June 24.—There is an improved demand for Foreign Sugars in the Market.

LONDON, June 25.—We have received by express the Paris papers of Thursday. Their columns are almost entirely filled up with extracts from the United States Journals and our own. One of them refers to accounts from Vienna, according to which the marriage of the King of Naples with the eldest daughter of the Archduke Charles has been decided upon. This is the lady to whose hand the Duke of Orleans was said to aspire. But the Duke hardly saw the lady, and nothing took place during his stay in Vienna, tending to any confirmation of the rumours respecting the alleged object of the visit to that capital.

It appears, however, that the stay in Vienna of the two French Princes, and above all, the flattering reception they met with at Court and elsewhere, has raised the jealousy of the petty Court of Charles X. to a height which could not be diminished even by the pains taken by some old dowagers of the Austrian aristocracy to let the Princes understand how much stronger were their Ladyships' predilections in favor of the old dynasty of Bourbons. The ill-humour of the said dowagers, however, does not seem to have affected the young Princes very materially, nor did it succeed in rendering their stay in any respect less agreeable.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING HOUSES IN PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies passed, on Friday week, an important vote, suppressing all the gambling houses of the capital from January, 1836. The Company which formed these establishments had hoped to parry the menace by volunteering to suppress such gambling houses as were frequented by artisans, and where the stake was as low as a franc. The Home and Finance Ministers deprecated the loss to the revenue, and proposed a more gradual suppression. But the Chamber decided upon adopting the motion of M. Gaetan de la Rochefoucauld, which fixed the commencement of 1836 as the term of permission to such houses.

M. Passey, one of the Ministers, voted for this motion—deprecated, if not opposed by his colleagues—a circumstance which gave rise to some observations in the Chamber. The suppression of gambling houses in France was a measure which must have been foreseen, since the lotteries were suppressed. No one can deny its excellence and urgency; but the difficulty is to render it effectual and to prevent those public establishments in which life, at least, was secure, from being replaced by dens of infamy, escaping the scrutiny of the police.

The French Finance Minister denounced the existence of seventeen noted gaming houses which exist in Paris in defiance of the law. Count d'Argout said, that if the motion was agreed to, Paris would lose the foreign population which enriches it. One effect of the law will most certainly be to send immense crowds to the town and watering places of Germany, where public tables still remain to attract those infected with the passion of gambling. Baden, Wiesbaden, and Carlsbad will overflow with visitors; and the "Bubbles from the Brunns" will be golden ones.

Paris, June 22.—The first series of the bills drawn some time ago by M. Mendizabal, on the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, to the order of Messrs. Rothschild & Co., have come back protested for non-acceptance. On the arrival of the protests Messrs. Rothschild of this place despatched a courier to Madrid, with instructions to their agents there to require the deposit or security which is usually given under similar circumstances.—This will be a new source of embarrassment to the Spanish Government, whose finances have never been in so bad a condition as they are at present.

The *Courier Francais* states that intelligence has been received from Morocco of the Emperor's readiness to make any atonement desired by the French Government for the indirect aid afforded to Abd-el Kader.

By accounts from the African coast, it appears that Gen. Bugeaud had reached the camp at Tadjina with all his troops. He had beaten the enemy whenever the latter came in his way, and intended to proceed to Talmesen for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison of that place.

SPAIN.—Though the last intelligence received from the theatre of war has not created much alarm as to the position of General Evans, still all letters from the north urge the return of Cordova to the midst of his army. It is also urgent that the principal corps of the army should come to the relief of the division of Evans by making some diversion of the Carlist forces, since the English auxiliaries are daily engaged with the enemy; and, unless relieved and assisted, will be obliged to shut themselves up in St. Sebastian, where the centralisation of the troops would be very bad for the sanitary state of the legion. The government does not rely exclusively on General Cordova to effect the ruin of the "factious." It hopes that the French Cabinet will actively assist in the enrolment of French soldiers for the Queen's service, and that its indirect co-operation will be more and more developed.

There are advices of June 17th from Bayonne, and of the 15th from Madrid. The former state that things remained as before in Navarre. The latter say that no day had been fixed for Cordova's return to the army. The General had to many important occupations in Madrid to think of such minor matters as the war in Navarre. Whatever may be said to the contrary by the friends of the present Ministers, it appears that the general expectation in Madrid was, that the new elections will prove decidedly hostile to the Isturiz Administration.

There seems to be no truth whatever in the rumour current some days ago that Mina was raising the standard of revolt in Catalonia.—When last heard of, he was confined by illness in Barcelona. The rumour was evidently of Carlist origin.

London, June 24.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday states, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, that on the 16th the Carlist Chiefs declared to Don Carlos, that as they could no longer find means of subsistence in the mountains of Navarre, they were determined to proceed to Arragon and carry on the war in that province. In the hope of appeasing the chiefs, a distribution of the reserved corn of Amescos was immediately ordered, but a new council of war was to be called on the 19th.

Eguia had given up the command, but evidently on account of his health. Villarreal was his successor. This chief's name appears for the first time in the list of the adherents to the cause of the Pretender.

The Carlist forces, opposed to those under General Evans still occupied their positions on the 17th. They consisted of 13 battalions, or about 7000 men; so say the letters from Bayonne of the 18th, and they add that the most perfect inactivity continues in the camp of the British auxiliary forces. This, as we have already said on more occasions than one, is attributable to the absence of Cordova from the army, and the subsequent inactivity of his own troops.

Troubles in Palestine.—The Austrian *Observer* of the 14th June has intelligence from Syria of the 17th. A mutiny broke out a few days before in Jerusalem, and some tumultuous excesses were committed. It was suppressed with difficulty, and the German papers say that the prospects of the Egyptians are gloomy. Vagabonds, criminals, deserters, and refractory conscripts from all Palestine have gathered at Karak, beyond the Dead Sea. They are supported by the Bedouin Arabs, and the company assembled at Karak resembles that which haunted the cave of Adullam during the flight of David, in drawing to itself all that is discontented or distressed throughout Palestine. Their number is estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000 men. They have a sufficient supply of arms, ammunition, provisions, and horses, and it is thought that it will be impossible to dislodge them. Anarchy, robbery and murder, appear to prevail in all of Syria.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*, August 4.

London papers to the 23th, and Liverpool to the 29th June, have been received by the ship *Republic*, at New York.

Gen. Houston's official account of the battle of San Jacinto is published in the London papers of the 25th, but we notice very few comments. It appears to have been "drank in silence."

Liverpool, June 25.—**Ship Race.**—Twelve ships sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 8th inst. Among them were the packet ships the *Sheffield*, *Allen*, the *Columbus*, *Palmer*, and the *George Washington*, H. Holdredge, and several first rate vessels, the *Starr*, the *Congress*, the *Josephine*, &c.

Heavy bets were laid on the respective ships at the time of sailing. The three packet ships having parted company, fell in with each other on the Banks of Newfoundland. Here they parted.

The *George Washington* passed Holy head on Saturday forenoon; two or three hours afterwards the *Sheffield* passed the same place. Both ships entered the Mersey in the course of the afternoon, after a run of seventeen days

from port to port.—The *Columbus* arrived yesterday morning. None of the other ships have yet appeared.

The house of Lords had taken into consideration the amendments in the Irish Municipal Bill, and which were rejected by a vote of 78 to 142.—Lord Melbourne and Lord Lyndhurst, and Earl Grey were the principal speakers on the occasion.—The Lords have appointed a Committee to draw up a statement of their reasons for disagreeing with the Commons.

There is nothing important from Spain.

(From the *Journal des Debats*.)

Yesterday evening, at 6 past 6 o'clock, at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Point Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, aged 28 to 30 years, fired upon His Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon of new invention, which although a species of fire arms, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colours, in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guard house, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

By a strange chance, one of those National Guards was a gun maker, of the name of Devisme, living in the Rue du Helder, who immediately recognized the prisoner as an individual to whom, some two or three months before, he had sold the weapon he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveller for a silk warehouseman, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of making sales for the manufacturer and inventor, M. Devisme. The prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name (a fictitious one probably) was *Alibeu*, and that he lived in the Rue Valois. The prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but it concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn for three weeks.

There was found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy—a board comb—and in fine, a couteau-poignard, (dagger), open, with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did, in fact, attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurance and effrontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard-bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present—"If I were free I would do the same thing." The Attorney General and the Prefect of the Police arrived at the first intelligence of the crime, and proceeded to examine him; after which he was brought to the prison of the Conciergerie, under a strong military escort.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 17, 1836.

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.

SAVING'S BANK. Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. next week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. MR. PETER FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for } GEO. MINCHIN, Esq. next week. }

Our latest European dates are by way of Halifax, and have reached down to the 27th of June. From the prints of that place, we present our readers with an interesting summary.

MR. NICHOLS, THE VENTRILOQUIST.

This distinguished master of the art (or gift, whichever it may be, perhaps it is both), which he professes, has been delighting us for a few evenings by the display of his peculiar powers; and we are happy to say that his exertions have been rewarded by that liberal patronage which they so well entitle him to. He is so excellent in so many parts of his amusing performance, that it is difficult for us to decide which we consider his best point. COUNT PIPER, although he makes his *mysterious* appearance in two distinct Acts, is so thoroughly the same person, that no one can mistake him; and the contrast between him and Mr. Nichols is eminently striking, and the illusion complete. His crying children are admirable and irresistibly ludicrous; while the various modulations of his voice at the window and in the trunk, on the opening and shutting of those places, are perfect specimens of the powers of ventriloquism. His jews-harp, and his exquisite modulation of its sounds, must also delight and gratify all who witness this gentleman's extraordinary performance.

MR. BANKHEAD, British Secretary of Legation at Washington, and Mr. CHAOS-TOFF, Russian Charge d'Affaires at same place, arrived in this city on Sunday morning in the steamer *Royal Tar* from Portland, and left town on Monday morning, in the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, for Annapolis, on their way to Halifax. We learn that they are expected to return to this City in a

bout ten days, when they will proceed to Fredericton, and thence to Canada, overland. We understand they are merely on a tour of pleasure.—*St. John Observer.*

HALIFAX, JULY 10. **Counterfeit Shilling Pieces.**—Attempts have been made to pass a spurious description of these pieces. We have seen one, stopped at the Police Office, which it would be very possible to circulate by candle-light, or amongst those unaware of the fraud. It is cast from a mould, of hard metal, and duller than silver, and may be easily detected on examination.—*Times.*

Three Companies of the 85th Regiment, a fine body of men, under the command of Major French, disembarked at the King's Wharf on Monday afternoon last, and marched to the South Barracks. The Catharine Stewart Forbes, Transport, with the remainder of the Corps, was to leave Cork about eight days after the *Stakesby*, which arrived on Monday. Three Companies of the Rifle Battalion, we understand, will embark on the 20th inst.—*Hal. Roy. Gazette.*

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.—By the brig *Caroline*, Gibraltar papers to the 21st ult. have been received at the News Room. The paper of the 21st says:—The Carlists again attacked the position of the allied forces under Gen. Evans, before day break on the 6th instant—their operations this time extending the whole length of the line from St. Sebastian to Passages. After about 3 hours contest they were completely repulsed at all points, with considerable loss.—*Boston Paper.*

Married.

At Woodstock, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Ebenezer Perkins, of the Parish of Wakefield, to Patty Tucker, of the same place.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas C. Upham, of the Township of Houlton, in the State of Maine, to Miss Elizabeth Hay of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

Died.

On Wednesday the 10th inst. George Henry, son of Mr. Peter Pedolin, aged 3 years and 8 months.

On the same day, John, only son of Mr. John Humphreys, of this town, aged two years.

On Saturday the 13th inst. Henry, infant son of Mr. Thomas Pickard, aged 4 months.

On Monday the 15th inst. Janet, youngest daughter of James Taylor, Esquire, aged 2 years and 7 months.—Funeral this day at 2 o'clock.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Richibucto, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the hours of twelve and five of the clock in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL the right, title, interest, property claim and demand of John Murphy, to certain tracts of Land, situate on the South east side of the Kouchibouguac River, in the Parish of Carleton in the County of Kent—containing three hundred Acres, more or less. Also—Two hundred Acres of Land, situate on the south east side of the Kouchibouguac River, in the Parish aforesaid, granted to the said John Murphy. Also—Thirty Acres of Marsh Land, situate at Portash River, joining Marsh formerly owned by Major Killock on the north side, and on the south by Marsh Land owned by Peter M'Innis. The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an Execution of *Testament Fieri Facias*, at the suit of John Jardine against the said John Murphy. THOMAS LANSDOWN, Sheriff of Kent.

Sheriff's Office, County of Kent, 16th August, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of Thomas Johnson, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Yeoman, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Thomas Johnson, on or before the tenth day of November next ensuing the date hereof, to pay us, or some one of us, all such sums of money or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said Thomas Johnson, and to deliver to the said effects of the said Thomas Johnson, which they, or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power, or custody, or us, or some one of us as aforesaid; and we do also desire, all the creditors of the said Thomas Johnson, on or before the same day of November next, to deliver to us, or some one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and documents against the said Thomas Johnson, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeably to the force of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Given under our hands, at Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1836.

EDWARD WILSON, JOHN AYMAR, JAMES W. WHITLOCK, } Trustees. J. W. CHANDLER, Atty.

NOTICE.

ALL Person having demands against the Estate of MARGARET TAYLOR, late of Manguerville, widow, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES TAYLOR, Admr. Fredericton, August 15, 1836. 3wp.