

## Royal Gazette, and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John.

CHARLOTTE TOWN. PRINTED BY WILLIAM A. RIND, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

CEREMONIAL OF THE  
DUKE OF YORK'S MARRIAGE.

BERLIN, OCTOBER 1.

THE day before yesterday in the evening, the Wedding of the Princess Frederica was consummated with the Duke of York.

About six o'clock, all persons who were of a princely blood assembled in gala in the apartment of the Dowager Queen, where the diamond crown was put on the head of Princess Frederica. The Generals, Ministers, Ambassadors, and the high Nobility assembled in the Whitehall.

Immediately after it struck seven o'clock the Duke of York led the Princess his spouse, whose train was carried by four Dames de la Cour, preceded by the Gentleman of the Chamber, and the Court officers of State, through all the parade apartments, into the White hall. After them went the King, with the Queen Dowager; Prince Lewis of Prussia, and the Reigning Queen, the Crown Prince was absent by indisposition, the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with the Princess Wilhelmina; Prince Henry third son to the King, with the hereditary the Stadtholdress, his aunt; Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, with Princess Augusta; the Duke of Weimar, with the spouse of Prince Henry of Prussia; the Reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, with the hereditary Princess of Brunswick.

In the White hall, a canopy was erected of crimson velvet, and also a crimson velvet sofa, for the marriage ceremony.

When the young couple had placed themselves under the canopy before the sofa, and the Royal Family stood around them, the Upper Counsellor of the Consistory, Mr. Sack, made a speech in German. This

being over, rings were exchanged, and the illustrious couple, kneeling on the sofa, were married according to the rites of the reformed Church. The whole ended with prayers; and twelve guns, placed in the garden, firing three rounds, the benediction was given. After which the new married couple received the congratulations of the Royal Family, and they returned in the same order to the apartments, where the Royal Family and all persons present sat down to card tables; after which the whole Court, the high Nobility, and the Ambassadors, sat down to supper.

The supper was served at six tables—The first was placed under a canopy of crimson velvet, and the victuals served in gold dishes and plates, Lieut. General Bornstedt and Count Brhul had the honour to carve without being seated.

The other five tables, at which sat the Generals, Ministers, Ambassadors, all the officers of the Court, and the high Nobility, were served in other apartments.

Those who did the honours at these tables were, at the first, Prince Sacker, Minister of State, at the second, General Mullendorf, at the third, Count Jinckenstem, Minister of State, at the fourth, Count Schu- lemburg, Lieut. General and Minister of State, at the fifth, Major General Bishoffswerder.

During supper, music continued playing in the galleries of the first hall, which immediately began when the company entered the hall.

At the desert, the royal table was served with a beautiful set of china made in the Berlin manufactory.

Supper being over, the whole assembly repaired to the White hall, where trumpets, timbrels, and other music was playing—the ministers of

state carried the torches. With this ended the festivity.

The new couple were attended to their apartments by the reigning Queen Dowager.

The Duke of York wore on this day the English uniform, and the Princess Frederica was dressed in a suit of Drap d'Argent, ornamented with diamonds.

The palace of the Margrave of Anspach was illuminated.

## FRANCE.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 29.

M. Condorcet read the plan of a manifesto to be published in the States of the Princes, by whom the French empire is menaced, reminding them, that France having renounced conquest, considered all the inhabitants of foreign Countries, not as enemies, but as friends, and would exert her utmost power to protect them; that the French if compelled to make war in their own defence, would conduct themselves on a foreign territory as on their own, would not injure the unarmed and defenceless, and be just even towards those who were unjustly in arms against them; that they would consider a vanquished enemy as a brother, open their arms to all who implored their aid, defend their Constitution and respect the rights of humanity; that France would thus do more good to nations in war, than Tyrants in peace; and that even those who presumed to call themselves the masters of mankind, would have nothing to dread from her but the authority of her example.

This was followed by loud and repeated applauses, adopted by the Assembly, and ordered to be presen-