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FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK .-Fredericton Branch. Archd. Scott, Esq. Cashier. Discount days, --Mondays and Thursdays. Hours of business from 10 to 3. Notes or Bills for dis-count are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier before three o'clock on Saturdays and Wed-nesdays. nesdays.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA-Frede-ricton Branch.-Alfred Smithers, Esq. Manager.-Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of business from 10 to 3. (37-Notes and Bills for Discount to be in before 3 o'clock on the days pre-ceding the Discount Days. Director next week, J. Starsov Fer. SIMPSON, Esq.

SAVINGS' BANK. Trustee for next week, ASA Coy.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .- B. Wolhaupter, Esq. Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sun-days excepted,) from II to 2 o'clock. Committee for the present month, CHARLES MCPHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE .- Commissioner, till Thursday next, B. WOLHAUPTER Esq.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, July 27.

Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill.

Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill. Lerd Melbourne said the principle of this bill was involved in the question whether their lord-ships would consent to some reduction of the present cathedral establishments of the country. and to an application of the fund, which be raised by that reduction to the supplying a remedy to that state of unhappy destitution of spiritual instruction which prevailed throughout the country. The counsel for the bill had ad-dressed their lordships as if their lordships had heen called on to abolish these cathedrals whereas all that their lordships were called on to do was, to make such reductions, and yet at the same time to leave them amply sufficient for all the purposes for which they were insittin-ted, and to apply the funds to the desired im-provement of the parochial system. The com-to the supply the funds to the desired im-provement of the parochial system. The com-

one-tenth only; nine afford accommodation for one-eighth of the population. The resident ca-nons were by this bill provided for amply, and the means of supporting the service of our mag-nificiant orthodrate meintrined. nificient cathedrals maintained. The non-residents were sinecures, and ought to be abolished. Were they to be preserved while the people were destitute of spiritual instruction? He could not balance the one against the other.— As to the doners, let the time of their devising be remembered, and perhaps they would, if now alive, change their opinions, As to the power of the state, he thought it should be exercised on moral principle. As to precedent, he had not acted upon it. That which was inconsistent with justice would not be established by prece-dent. Suppose the 400 prebends, all eminent for piety and learning, and devoted to the church, yet their loss would be nothing in com-parison with the continued destition of will church, yet their loss would be neared the continued destitution of milli-parison with the continued destitution of milli-ons. (Hear.) But were not the most eminent and learned theologians without canonries? (Hear.) It had been said that it was the duty of the state to provide for the spiritual wants of the people. Granted; but the state had like-wise a right to say to the church " Do some-thing for yourselves towards remedying the e-vils of spiritual destitution." Such were the o-pinions of the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and Sir R. Peel. When it was said that the precedent set by the measure would be ruin-ous, he would ask their lordships to look at the effect that would be produced by the rejection of God to the people, and considering in what

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ted, and to apply the funds to the desired im-provement of the parochial system. The com-mission out of which this measure arcse was proposed to Parliament by King William IV. in 1835 by the advice of that government of which Sir R. Peel was then the head. The commis-increment was Sir R. Peel was then the head. The commis-sion was continued when the government was changed, and on the 10th March, 1836, report-ed. The suggestions of the commissioners had been carried out as concerned pluralities and inecures and as concerned episcopal revenues, and it was now proposed to carry out their sug-gestions on the subject of cathedrals and chap-ters. The learned counsel said that they must before they could properly interfere, as in the case of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem were seized because they refused to surrender, and because they adhered to the Roman Catho-lic religion. He did not think there was any and because they adhered to the Roman Catho-lic religion. He did not think there was any sufficient ground for keeping up the chapters either for those purposes which they once fulfil-ed, or for any duties which they might be bere-after called on to undertake. (Cries of "Hear, Hear.") He was not for limiting the power of the bishop by any body which might fetter him when right and shield him when wrong; he He was as bishop bound to defend the rights and liberties of the cathedral from all unlawful aggression-but was that to prevent him from consenting to-nay, from originating any measure that he felt would be useful and good for the cathedral. Newport and Birmingham, and the calendars of the assizes were the fruits of the present system. He must complain that a right themselves. The Earl of Harrowby said that after passing this bill and that of last year, there would still be twenty-six bishops at 4,000*l*. and 5,000*l*. a year; twenty-six deans, at a minimum of 1,000*l*. a year: 104 canonries, at a minimum of 500*l*. ligious and not her political doctrines, (Laugh-ter.) He did not agree with those divines who gave up the benefits of the Uniformity Act, or with those who refused the oath to King Wil-liam and Mary, and continued nonjurors at the time the family of her Majesty ascended the throne. One great argument for the bill was, that the church was hound to provide for those exceeding 500/; whilst there was a great and information he had received, he believed that that the church was bound to provide for those exceeding boot; whilst there has a great that who had the strongest claims upon her, and undue number of poorer livings, diminishing to the number of canons left would be fully equal to the number of divine service. In most Sol. and £70 a year. Let any one compare triese endowments with any other liberal profession, and it would be found that the church did-not at all suffer by the comparison. Taking the army, tor instance, he found that amongst a hundred because the chapter houses, because the because the chapter houses, because the because the chapter houses, because the because the chapter houses to give the livings to all suffer by the comparison. Taking the army, for instance, he found that amongst a hundred regiments, there was not distributed more than £200,000, to the officers. There had recently been 133 officers promoted by brevet at a cost of considering the fitness of the party. Now, pro-The Earl of Devon said the effect of this bill tion or caution on the part of those who had sub-

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Eccessistical Duttes and Revenues But. The Bishop of Exeter, on the motion for go-ing into Committee on this bill, addressed the House. He rebuked Lord Melbourne tor hav-ing spoken slightingly of Theology, and then said he could never consent that the cathedral institutions of the country should be overturned. It was said that, by the present bill, £130,000 a-year would be obtained for the purpose of re-lieving the spiritual destitution of the country. That sum would of course do much good, but That sum would of course do much good, but Was there no other way of obtaining it except the confiscation of the deans and chapters? It had been said that it would be useless in the go-vernment to apply to the House of Commons, that they would be told that the church must calce the initiative and de something here to a must be the solution of the deans and chapters? that they would be told that the church must take the initiative and do something herself. That was his plan. The revenues of the bishops were now about £150,000 a-year, and those of the deans and chapters about £200,000. That did not sound a very large amount of property, but if it were well managed it would produce a million in addition. (Hear, hear.) Why then did they not look to a better management of the funds, rather than the confiscation, as a means of supplying the spiritual destitution which all

minori in adminor. (Freat, hear) why then that she is often wrong, frequently sophistical, ind sometimes transcendenial, but whatever your honour here and your salvation hereafter, on the truth of the declaration that no religious and a positical insignation, and we are compet-lated to acknowledge, in despite of all projenders, we may away or think of ther principles, we feel in every page the influence of a profound genius and a positical insignation, and we are compet-lated to acknowledge, in despite of all projenders, but he had always considered the essential ner-of God to the people, and considering in what degree the church of this country was endowed and always thought it expedient that the first the protocol function of the people, and considering in what degree the church of this country was endowed in dataway thought it expedient that the first the protocol genes were the means she employs. We gather ripe truths the interprese, even in the midst of sophistries in her prages, even in the midst of sophistries and aperversions; and she who pronounced that interpret as the interpret from the inter is no justice with the interpret was always thought it expedient that the first out knowl it expedient that the first out knowledge, must be admitted frankly on all sides to have wrought some used/ut effect upon inder protocol and the rest. We have all would be taken by the elergy the interpret was the interpret in the inder of the inder of the protocol and the erime of the based in the sub protocol and the solution is an even of manifered frame of the inder the solution is able to have wrought as solution at the interpret interpret was the solution that provide that the form the inder of t mitted their recommendations to their lordships. (Cheers.) The bill was then amended in com-mittee, and ordered to be further considered on Monday. Trea.—Our differences with China have rendered speculations in tea extensive; one house at Canton is said to have purchased 9,060,000 pounds. Troops at Trincomalez.—Ev last account The corporations of minor can-few exceptions. The corporations of minor can-ons might be suppressed. They asked for their own suppression. The estates of deans and chapters, and the funds of reductions and alie-nations were to be applied to the augmentation of old, or the establishment of new benefices. d_{i} and the House adjourn-of old, or the establishment of new benefices. d_{i} and the House adjourn-then read a second time, and the House adjourn-of old, or the establishment of new benefices. d_{i} and the House adjourn-then read a second time, and the House adjourn-of old, or the establishment of new benefices. d_{i} and the House divided in the House adjourn-then read a second time, and the House adjourn-of old, or the establishment of new benefices. d_{i} and the House adjourn-then read a second time, and the House adjourn-of old, or the establishment of new benefices. d_{i} and the House adjourn-then read a second time, and the House adjourn-

deep impression upon his mind. The influence of imitation in such cases is often irresistible; but that consideration conducts us into another view of the subject, which we will resume at a future opportunity.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

EXPEDITION TO DAMASCUS.

Letter of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hirschel, to Sir Moses Montefiore, Knt. F. R. S. Pres-ident of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews.

sade in the service of virtue, it would be desi-rable to look at home first. The rabid passion for the romantic literature and in accordance with strict truth, declare I The rabid passion for the romantic interature of the Old Bailey, which we have witnessed at its height during the by-gone year, has been, perhaps, unparalleled in any other age or coun-iry. All the minor theatres, stringently prohi-bited from acting the higher forms of the drama, put Jack Sheppard into a red riding-coat, and night after night, captivated the imaginations of their motley, audiences, by the magnanimity, their motley, audiences, by the magnanimity, their motley audiences by the magnanimity, courage, and generosity of the burglarious he-ro. The horrible became so fashionable in the stews, that Jack was even hanged upon the stage amidst the tears of the sympathising spec- vocation or mental reservation whatsoever, join tators; and such was the frenzy of popularity that followed this galantic show of mingled rib-ly 200 years ago, in the name of the whole Jewaldry and bombast, that one of our eleverest ac- ish nation, and on the subject of this very accualdry and bombast, that one of our cleverest ac-tresses did not hesitate to assume the character of the fascinating felon upon the stage, break-ing gaol with the most ineffable agility, and dangling two tipsy wives upon her delicate arms to the unspeakable delight of the congenial rab-ble! Did Victor Hugo, or Alexander Dumas, or any of the French melodramatists ever con-ceive such a disgraceful melange as this? Blueskin set the town on fire. "Nix my dolly" filled the police-offices for many weeks in succession with riff-raff roysterers—fortunate in succession with riff-raff roysterers—fortunate (Exodus xxii. v. 11,) and that is an oath.— in their glorifications if they escaped the tread-mill. But unfortunately the influence of this by the Most High God, the Creator of heaven mill. But unfortunately the influence of this celebrated novel did not end with the inspira-tions of the gin-palace. A poor youth, emula-ting some fanciful image of despair that had got into his head, threw himself off the monument, and was found with a dirty fasiculus of Jack Sheppard in his pocket! The truth is, that books of this description exercise a most melan-choly influence over the minds of the lower or-ders, working them up to crime, and impress-ing them with deranged notions about the gran-deur of robbery and murder. It is difficult to have too many fatal proofs of the fact to guestor instance, he found that amongst a hundred regiments, there was not distributed more than $\pounds 200,000$, to the officers. There had recently been 133 officers promoted by brevet at a cost of $\pounds 47,000$. And whilst considering these ac-counts, it should be borne in mind that these officers had paid $\pounds 210,000$, for their commis-sions. (Hear.) The Earl of Devon said the effect of this bill

the bishop by any body which might fetter him when right and shield him when wrong; he was an advocate of the monarchical principle in the church as in the state. He did not accuse the churchmen of selfishness, but he did not think that the church alone and by herself was celebrated for her legislation. He had a high respect for the church of England, he agreed in the doctrines of that church; he meant her re-ligious and not her political doctrines, (Laughally lost and misapplied, when they could pro-duce the greatest benefit and advantage. The Bishop of Winchester paid all possible respect to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the commissioners, lay and clerical, but could

not agree in their view of the bill and its effects. The universities, a majority of his episcopal brethren, and the great body of the clergy opposed it; twenty-two cathedrals opposed it, and besides it did not agree with the report in which it professed to be founded. The cathedral es-tablishments were old and new. In the former tablishments were old and new. In the former the Prebendaries were resident or non-resi-dent; in the latter resident only. They varied in number from twelve to four, and were in all 204 residentials. The non-residentials were 340, so that the bill affected 544 individuals. Their property was proper, as houses or land, or impropriate or parochial tithes, which had been exchanged for real property. This bill suppressed all non-residentials, and reduced the residentials to four in each cathedral, with a fow exceptions. The corporations of minor can ons might be suppressed. They asked for their own suppression. The estates of deans and church to make of the bishop of Rochester opposed the bill, own suppression. The estates of deans and

Lord Lyttleton did not object to any measure for compelling contributions from every one of these dignitaries for the support of the necessi-ties and calls of the church—he would even not dispute the right of Parliament to deal with the revenues of these bodies as it thought necessary, but he did deny its right to destroy the offices