

bock was experienced in the neighbourhood of Saint Philip's Church, in Birmingham. It appears that the landlord of the Rocket Tavern, in Little Charles street is a firework maker, and at present absent at Worcester, where a large assortment of pyrotechnical devices were to have been forwarded to him this evening. The alleged cause of this catastrophe is stated to be the sudden explosion of some detonating powder which communicated with a large heap of touch paper. An immense quantity of gunpowder was on the premises (300 weight was added to it only yesterday.) The prepared fireworks had occupied several artisans during the whole of Saturday, Sunday, and the consecutive days. Three houses are completely destroyed; two were blown in the air; a girl at the moment frying beef steaks miraculously escaped, she was in the house adjoining the tavern. A company of the 8th Hussars arrived about halfpast three to clear the street of the multitude who beset it, and active search commenced and yet continues after the bodies. It is impossible to calculate on the probable loss of life. Twelve tradesmen were dining together in one room—no account has yet been received of any one of them; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital and two more are discovered dead; five were living a few minutes since. The fire was as short as it was destructive. Three quarters of an hour witnessed its commencement and end. Immense masses fell in the neighboring streets. Furniture, &c. were blown in the air, yet few passengers were injured. One woman, from the shock, was actually lifted in the air, from the one side of the street to the other, and is unhurt.

The Paris papers of Sunday contain the Royal ordinance by which the Legislative Session is closed. It was read in the two chambers a little after 4 o'clock on the preceding day. The President of the Council took the Ordinance to the Chamber of Peers, and the Minister of the Interior to the Chamber of Deputies. The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes this ordinance in its official columns, together with another by which the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, and the electoral colleges are required to meet on the 21st June next, for the purpose of proceeding to the new elections. The same ordinance fixes the 20th of August for the next meeting of the two Chambers. The *Journal de Paris*, in answer to a statement of some Carlist paper, setting forth that the French Government had, similarly to the course pursued by the Powers of the Holy Alliance, required the expulsion from Switzerland of some political refugees, says it is authorised to declare that there is not a word of truth in that statement.

IRELAND.

House of Commons, May 6—Mr O'Connell entertained the Government to reconsider this measure. He referred to the history of the tithe agitation, which had continued for the last 74 years with little intermission, and had deluged the country with crime and blood. All the measures adopted by Parliament to put a stop to the crimes engendered by this system had made matters worse; and this tithe bill would have no better success. "He was sincerely anxious to come to some satisfactory understanding on the subject; and he would willingly give up all his darling pursuits, and retire into private life, if the Ministry would only bring forward some plan to do justice to Ireland by relieving the people from the obligation of paying the clergy of a different religion from that which they themselves professed. Let them do that, and then see what gratitude they would get. (Cheers) He had no wish that any of the tithes should go into the pockets of the landlords. "On the contrary, he thought that they ought to be prepared to make a sacrifice for the pacification of Ireland. The Government had agreed to give one-fifth of the tithe to the landlord. That was already admitted in the bill. Were they prepared to make a sacrifice of one-fifth, and lay out a sum of £150,000 a-year as a dead weight to purchase the pacification of Ireland? Would not the experiment be worth trying? Even on the score of economy he was sure the plan would have the sanction of his Hon. Friend the member for Middlesex." (Mr Hume.) England had given twenty millions for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves. he was not so presumptuous as to ask any thing like that amount. "He would take the one-fifth which was to be given by the Clergy, one-fifth by the Landlord, and one-fifth by the Government. This would leave two-fifths to be levied on the land tax, which might be pur-

chased by the landlord at twenty years' purchase. This would secure the assent of all parties." In his arrangement he was for attending to vested interests. "He would give to every present incumbent the full amount of his present tithes for life.

That was a proposition which he was sure would not be objected to by any man in Ireland; but in the future arrangement he would suggest that no Protestant clergyman should receive tithe in any parish where there was no duty to perform. Was that a fair proposition—was it asking too much? He would say further, that in any parish where one-fourth of the inhabitants were Protestants, the clergyman should continue to receive his tithes to their present full amount. As each incumbent dropped off in parishes where there were no Protestants, he should propose that the tithes should go to a general fund to be applied to the support of charities and perhaps a small portion for the purchase of glebes for the support of the Catholic clergy. He concluded by declaring that "If he had said anything in haste or in anger at the commencement of his speech he regretted and apologized for it. (Cheers) He would recall every expression he had ever used—he would make every sacrifice of his own personal feelings—if he could succeed in persuading Government to reconsider and remodel this measure. Let him and all connected with him, be forgotten, and let the Government take all the credit and enjoy all the praise of being the pacificators of Ireland." Mr O'Connell sat down amidst loud cheers from all sides of the house, and was highly complimented by Mr. Stanley, Lord John Russell, and others.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 20.—In simply announcing to you the demise of General the Marquis de Lafayette, I believe I do all in my power to give interest to the statement. The venerable patriot and heroic soldier was in the 77th year of his age, having been born on the 6th Sept. 1757. He expired at his house in the rue d'Aujou this morning, a few minutes before five o'clock.

Had this event occurred six weeks earlier, it might, and I think would, have been followed by others of very serious import. The recollection that General Lafayette had incurred the local attack which terminated in his death, by following out to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise the remains of M. Dulong (a patriot himself, and the nephew of our still more celebrated Dupont de l'Eure), and the remembrance that the life of M. Dulong had been taken in a duel by the champion (I suppose I must call him,) of the Court, General Bugeaud, would have provoked more of public indignation than it can or will now occasion. A sentiment of grief will now supersede that of rage. The revolt, or whatever other name shall be given to the affair of the 13th and 14th of April last in Paris—the insurrection at Lyons—the attempts of a similar kind made elsewhere—the massacres and the innumerable arrests that accompanied and have succeeded to them—the trials of the prisoners now impending—the granting of all the real demands of Government by the Chamber of Deputies—and the tone of despair taken by the Opposition—have all contributed to throw a damp on the spirits of the people of whom, with all his weakness, Lafayette was the idol. The consequence will be, that his remains will now be interred with pomp certainly, but unaccompanied by any movement of the insurrectionary character.

King Louis Philip is unquestionably the spoiled child of fortune. Death seems to strike with peculiar energy for him, and even the frailties of human nature appear to develop themselves but to serve and promote his purposes. Napoleon the second, Lamarque and Lafayette, are numbered with the dead. The Empire and the Republic have succumbed with them. The cause of Henry V. was lost by the occurrence at the Chateau de Blaye.

It was reported this forenoon that Government agents had repaired to the house of the late General Lafayette, immediately on being apprised of his decease, and that they had seized on and sealed up all his papers. It was false. Nothing of the kind, except the usual form, will take place.—Nothing like joy, triumph, hostility, or contempt, will be displayed by the Court, nor by any connected in it. A single spark will serve to illumine the combustible matter which now lies dormant, and to supply that spark the Court will carefully avoid. The funeral of General Lafayette will be a splendid—it will be an interesting—even a touching spectacle, but it will not be productive of great consequence. Orations—numerous orations will be pronounced over his grave ere the earth cover him, but none of them in the spirit of Antony. "Grief will have way"—garlands of flowers will rise in pyramids "over the grave of his rest," and Lafayette will repose among the great and unfortunate already en-

tombed in the square of Massena, (including Ney, Davoust, Massena, Lefebvre, Suchet, St. Cyr, &c.) and the people will disperse, and the fate of France will remain for some time longer undecided. Peace to his manes.

Several days since I announced to you that Admiral Roussin had refused the Ministry of Marine. That announcement you will find confirmed by the *Moniteur* of this day, in the appointment of Admiral Jacob to that department. Admiral Roussin accompanied his refusal to the proffered office by a representation to his Government of the necessity for their having at Constantinople, at a moment like the present, a diplomatist acquainted with the policy of the Porte *au fait* at the intrigues of Russia, and [a Frenchman will always be a Frenchman] an Admiral whose experience and local knowledge would ensure advantages to France as in the event of hostilities he would only have to shift his flag from the hotel of his embassy on board a ship of the line, in order to give his country the benefit of all his acquirements and talents.

The Chamber of Deputies closed its sessions, and adjourned *sine die* on the 20th May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 28.

PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.—Mr. Ward, after making a variety of observations, in support of his motion, moved—"That the Protestant episcopal establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that, it being the right of the state to regulate the distribution of church property in such a manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this house that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

Mr. Grote seconded the motion which he conceived to be conformable with the strictest and purest principles of justice, and the general interests of the Empire.

The motion having been read from the chair, there was a general cry of "Lord Althorp."

Lord Althorp—Since my hon. friend, who rose to support this motion, commenced his address, circumstances have come to my knowledge, which induce me to move the further debate upon it be adjourned to Monday next. I cannot now state what those circumstances are: but I hope the house has sufficient confidence in me—(here the noble lord was interrupted with the loudest and longest cheering, from all parts of the house, which we have heard for years within the walls of Parliament). I hope, I repeat, that the house will have sufficient confidence in me to believe that I would not make such a proposition unless I were convinced of its propriety. (Cheers.) I now move that the further debate on this motion be adjourned to Monday next.

This motion having been put and carried,

The noble lord moved that the house at its rising do adjourn to Monday next—Agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned until Monday.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of BRYMER & CREMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having any demands against the said firm are requested to render the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment.

Chatham, July 7, 1834.

C. BRYMER.

D. CREMAN.

Mr BRYMER begs to acquaint his friends and the Public, that the business in future will be conducted by him, and he hopes by strict attention to all orders intrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of patronage. Agricultural Implements made and repaired, and all Ships' Work executed with neatness and despatch.

Northumberland Common Pleas.

JUNE TERM 4th, Wm. 4th.

JAMES WILSON, one of the Branch Pilots for the River and Harbour of Miramichi, having been at the last March Term accused of neglect of duty and improper conduct, in his capacity as a Pilot, by Joseph Russell, the owner of the Ship *Milo*; and the Court having on the application of the said James Wilson, allowed him until this Term to answer the said charges—and the said James Wilson now not appearing to answer the said charge, the Court adjudge him to be guilty of the charges alleged against him; and do therefore order him to be displaced as a Pilot for the River and Harbour of Miramichi; and do declare him from this period not entitled to receive pilotage for any Ships or Vessels within the said River and Harbour.

By Order of the Justices,

JAMES H. PETERS, Deput. Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership which has existed between the Subscribers for many years past, terminated on the 1st April last. All debts due to them as Partners or Individuals, are to be paid to JOHN FRASER, at Beaubien's Island.

JOHN FRASER.

JAMES D. FRASER.

Miramichi, 4th July, 1834.