

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Nov. 19.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.—London papers of the 20th ult. containing Paris dates to the 18th, Madrid of the 11th and Constantinople of the 23d Sept. have been received at New York, by the packet ship Caledonia.

The English papers are occupied with details of the destruction of the two Houses of Parliament, on the 17th of October, by fire, a portion of which we have given in another part of this paper. In addition to the misfortune of losing a Hall, consecrated by so many elevated associations, that of the entire destruction of the Library of the House of Commons, and of a great amount of valuable Records, will be deeply regretted. There is no reason to believe, that the fire arose in any other way, than by accident. A short time previous, Parliament had been prorogued till the 26th of November. The new Palace in St. James Park has been placed by the King at the disposal of the Nation, for the accommodation of its representatives.

The receipts of the Liverpool Custom House, for the quarter ending on the 1st October, exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of last year, by the sum of £87,000.

Paris papers of the 13th state, that Mehmet Ali had resolved to render himself independent of the Porte.

We perceive nothing of much importance from Spain. The accounts are somewhat less favourable to the progress of the army of the Queen, in the north, where the cause of Don Carlos is popular. Rodil had retired from the command, at the last dates; but Mina had not assumed it. The state of the Spanish Treasury is probably the cause of the want of energy exhibited by this army. Bilbao is said to have been entered by the Carlists.

The loss of Don Pedro is said to be deeply regretted by the Portuguese, who believed him sincere in his professions of reform. The Duke of Pamelia is the principal adviser of the young Queen. The arrangements for her marriage with the Duke of Leuchtenberg are completed.

From the London Morning Herald, Oct. 17.
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

About half past six o'clock last night the neighbourhood of the Parliament House was thrown into an extraordinary consternation by the bursting forth of an immense volume of flame from the lower end of the House of Lords, and over apartments known as "Howard's Coffee House." This is directly opposite Henry VII's Chapel, and in the corner next to Westminster Hall; so that the spot where the fire commenced was so central as equally to endanger the body of the House of Lords, thence to the passages and lobbies leading to the House of Commons, and on the right to the Committee rooms, and Bellamy's Members' dining rooms, and all were in flames. The rapidity with which the fire proceeded proved that not only the fire had got decided hold of the premises, but that it threatened the whole of the buildings, which as may be remembered by all who know any thing of the plan of the premises, are, or were so connected one with another, as to endanger all, if the fire was once to get mastery, and so to afford no chance of intercepting its progress. The facts, unfortunately, realized the truth of this statement; for the fire spread in the three directions to which allusion has been made. It proceeded to the body of the House of Lords, taking within its range the several official apartments that are over the piazza and which face Palace yard, thence proceeding to the Painted Chamber, and extending to the Library, which was originally most valuable, and has recently been much enlarged. All these were eventually destroyed, but not till about one o'clock; and even at that time the flames were continuing. The Library, which was a modern, large and beautiful building, was soon completely destroyed, the roof falling in with an immense crash, and almost all the books and many parts of the collection, which were of the most rare and valuable quality, were all burnt. Considering how distant the library is from the spot where the fire originated, the wonder is that it could have approached so remote a building so rapidly; and it is only to be accounted for by the circumstances, that the flame had little impediment in this direction, although the distance was so great, there being the large Chamber, constituting the old House of Lords, and a large lobby. The front of the building was much longer in being destroyed; but by 9 o'clock the whole of the apartments constituting it were in

flames; and soon afterwards the central or projecting portion of the building, where was the staircase leading to the Lord's entrance into the body of the house at the Throne end, fell with a tremendous crash. The smoke afterwards was so dense, as for many minutes to obscure the flames and darken the atmosphere; but when they did burst forth again, it was with its terrific splendour increased. The octagonal tower, near the pier, and the royal entrance, which faces Abingdon-street, was a remarkable object in the progress of the conflagration. The different colored flames that burst from its several windows, and through its roof, amidst so much ruin, excited the most painful astonishment and admiration. The lower room of this tower, and which is over the Peers' entrance, is the Lord Chancellor's retiring or robing room. Though the fire raged on all sides and above, this room was spared at least till one o'clock. No doubt it was a mere shell; but the flames had not burst from its windows. Beyond the tower, the fire spread with its beautiful scagliola columns and elaborately tasteful cupola. It was the work of Sir J. Soane. That gallery and the staircase are preserved; an escape that is attributed to the fact of a thick party wall separating it from the Library. The new buildings beyond this gallery, termed the Parliament Offices, built in Cotton garden and where there are many papers, are chiefly preserved.

Another direction taken by the fire was the range of buildings leading to the Commons' entrance in St. Margaret's Church yard. It consisted of Members' waiting-rooms on the ground floor; above were committee rooms, Nos. 11, 12, &c., and the next floor consisted of committee rooms, dining rooms and Bellamy's kitchen, or Member's dining room—a memorable place for many a year. The whole of this range of building was consumed, nothing but the walls being left by about 11 o'clock. The flames raged very furiously at the corner constituting the Member's waiting room, and above Bellamy's, and when the roof at last fell, the fire was so voluminous as rapidly to threaten the contiguous buildings which form the Committee rooms and entrance to the Judges and Counsel to the Courts; but we believe they escaped without much damage.

The fire so threatened and surrounded the Commons' end of Westminster Hall that the utmost anxiety prevailed for its safety, and the alarm was increased by the fact that the hall is occupied by a good deal of scaffolding, in promotion of the work of the renovation of the interior. Every effort was, therefore, made to preserve it. Engines were got into the hall, and the flames that illuminated through its great windows showed that the danger was most imminent. The extraordinary efforts made, we believe proved successful; if the windows were wholly or partially destroyed, certainly more injury was not done to it.

The third direction taken by the fire was still more destructive and extensive than the course which led to the destruction of the House of Lords, its library, &c. It here destroyed the immensely extensive offices connected with the House of Commons, consisting of scores of large rooms, all occupied with books, papers, and precedents, besides attacking Mr. Ley's house, in Cotton garden. It also destroyed the Commons' Library, which consisted of two floors, and was much larger than that of the Lords, and contained an invaluable library. How many of the books were preserved, or whether all were destroyed, we could not learn. It next extended to that venerable building the House of Commons itself, and it was soon a shell, the fire passing on to the Speaker's house, three fourths of which were burnt, when, at one o'clock we left the scene of these extraordinary devastations. Unfortunately, no engines could be brought near so as to afford any means for even attempting to check the progress of the fire; and the building having much wood around it to cover the beautifully painted walls, and a wooden under roof, was the aptest fuel for the flames any where found. Beneath the House of Commons was the Speaker's official dining room, where he sessionally entertained the members—a remarkably curious, antique, and magnificent chamber, singularly carved and decorated, which was entirely destroyed. Indeed, wherever the fire commenced it completed its work.

To attempt to estimate the loss would be no easy task; but, from what we heard stated by competent judges, it may be safely said that half a million would not replace property positively destroyed!

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the Official Report upon the damage done to the buildings, furniture &c., of the two Houses of Parliament, the Speaker's official residence, the official residence of the Clerk of the House of Commons, and to the Courts of Law at Westminster-Hall, occasioned by the fire on the 16th day of October, 1834, as far as can at present be ascertained.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House Robing Rooms, Committee Rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the Octagon Tower at the south end of the building—totally destroyed.

The Painted Chamber—totally destroyed.

The north end of the Royal Gallery abutting on the Painted Chamber—destroyed from the door leading to the Painted Chamber as far as the first apartment of columns.

The Library and the adjoining rooms, which are now undergoing operations, as

well as the Parliament Offices and the Offices of the Lord Great Chamberlain, together with the Committee Rooms Housekeeper's Apartments, &c. in this part of the building, are saved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House Libraries, Committee Rooms Housekeeper's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the Committee Rooms, Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired).

The official residence of Mr. Ley (Clerk of the House)—this building is totally destroyed.

The official residence of the Speaker.—The State Drawing Room under the House of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration.

All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the House of Commons are destroyed.

The Levee Rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries and part of the Cloysters, very much damaged.

THE COURTS OF LAW.

These buildings will require some restoration.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

No damage has been done to this building.

FURNITURE.

The furniture, fixtures, and fitting to both the Houses of Lords and Commons, with the Committee Rooms belonging thereto, is, with few exceptions, destroyed.

The public furniture at the Speaker's house is in great part destroyed.

THE COURTS OF LAW.

The furniture generally of these buildings has sustained considerable damage.

The strictest inquiry is in progress as to the cause of this calamity, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it had arisen from any other than accidental causes.

Office of Woods, &c. 17th Oct. 1834.

On receiving intelligence of this national disaster, the King immediately placed the palace newly erected in St. James's Park at the disposal of the nation.

The Sun gives the following account of the origin of the fire. In the removal of papers from the Exchequer to the House of Lords, some men were employed in burning a great number of old documents unnecessary to be kept. In doing this the chimney caught fire, and communicated with the timbers of the House.

The loss, considered as an ordinary business affair, is estimated at half a million sterling.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 3d, 1834.

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

SAVING'S BANK.

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



In Authority.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons intending to apply for a Licence to solemnize Marriage under the late Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province," that their several applications must be accompanied with the following Proofs and Documents, viz.:

1. That the applicant is a British-born subject.
2. That he is duly qualified as a Minister or Teacher of some denomination of Christians, and is not engaged in any secular calling—that he has been duly chosen and elected as a Minister or Teacher, by some Religious Congregation in this Province, of the Denomination to which he professes to belong—that he so continues at the time of this application, and actually resides with them.
3. That he has taken the Oaths of Fidelity and Allegiance to His Majesty, before the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province, or before some Person by him nominated and appointed for that purpose; as directed by the Act of Assembly 26th George 3d, chap. 4.
4. The particular Form of solemnizing Marriage, adopted and used, or intended so to be, by the Church or Denomination to which the Applicant belongs.

Secretary's Office, 1st December, 1834.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
2d December, 1834.

The following list containing the numbers of the Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the Persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

OLD SERIES 1833.

No. 370, Wm. Fillmore,	Bye Road.
371, Jas. Calkins,	do.
372, Leonard Hart,	do.
373, do. do.	do.
374, James Gillan, and } Jared Tozer,	do.
375, James Yorke,	do.
376, Daniel Campbell,	do.
377, Benjamin Sloat,	do.
378, Thomas T. Hewlett,	do.
379, Jacob Day,	do.

NEW SERIES 1834.

No. 360, George Rogers, Courier.	
361, Chas. Pearce, Sergt. Major.	
362, James Ross, Grammar School.	
363, do.	Parish Schools, Ludlow.
364, do.	Blissfield.
365, do.	Blackville.
366, do.	Nelson.
367, do.	Northesk.
368, do.	Newcastle.
369, do.	Chatham.
370, do.	Glenelg.
371, do.	Alnwick.
372, do.	Parish Schools, Fortland.
373, do.	Lancaster.
374, do.	St. Martins.
375, do.	City St. John.
376, Commissioners of Sick Seamen, &c.	Miramichi.
377, James Johnston, Oat Mill.	
378, Thomas H. Peters, Bear Bounty.	
379, Hon. George Shore, A. G. M. F.	
380, John Gallagher, Esq. Q. M. G. F.	

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No. 61, in favor of John Simpson,	£425
62, " W. T. Peters,	295 8 1
63, " C. P. Wetmore,	430 6 1
64, " Rev. G. Coster,	25
65, " Rev. J. Somerville,	25
66, " W. T. Peters,	200
67, " J. Gregory,	55
68, " C. P. Wetmore,	200
69, " Thos. S. Wetmore,	48
70, " I. W. Jonett,	48
71, " H. G. Clopper,	48
72, " Wm. Watts,	30
73, " Alward Harned,	24
74, " C. Brannen,	24
75, " J. M'Indoe,	24
76, " P. Parker,	24
77, " C. J. Peters,	100
78, " C. S. Putnam,	100
79, " R. Simonds,	600
80, " Speaker and Members of the H. of Assembly,	1675 10

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B.
22d November, 1834.
R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

The latest advices from the United States, put us in possession of English dates to the 21st of October,—from which we learn, with much regret, the destruction of the Houses of Lords and Commons by Fire, on the evening of Thursday the 16th October. The origin of the fire is unaccounted for, but it is generally supposed that it was from accidental circumstances. Westminster Cathedral was happily preserved, although in imminent danger from the conflagration. A more convenient and splendid edifice will soon be reared to comport with the dignity of the British nation; but the loss sustained in the consummation of the Libraries and Parliamentary documents is irreparable.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.—On Monday evening last, the Anniversary of Saint Andrew was celebrated, according to ancient usage, by the Members dining together at Mr. STAPLES'S Hotel, where they had once more an opportunity of evincing, on such an occasion, the harmony, good feeling and happy union, which have ever been the pride and characteristic qualities of the patriotic and loyal Sons of CALEDONIA. This Society, which is honored with the distinguished and munificent patronage of His Excellency Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, it gives us pleasure to state, is in a prosperous condition; and has, since its existence, administered to the necessities of every individual contemplated by its laws, who directly or indirectly have applied for relief. The object of its formation being that of pure benevolence, which is ever associated with the best

feelings and sympathies of the human breast, we heartily wish it continued prosperity and augmentation of its funds and energies.

The following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

JOHN SIMPSON, Esquire, President,
Mr. ROBERT GOWAN, Vice President,
Mr. JOHN F. TAYLOR, Treasurer,
Mr. JOHN GREGORY, Secretary,
Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE, L.L.D. Chaplain.

Douglas, November 28th, 1834.
At a meeting of Freeholders held in the Parish of Douglas, on the 27th instant, to ascertain the practicability of securing a proportional share of representation in the General Assembly of this Province.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved 1st. That in consequence of the growing importance of the Parish of Douglas, from the numerous resources which it exhibits, and immense capabilities of which it is susceptible, from the large capitals that have already been, and will yet be invested for the purpose of converting its forests into extensive settlements; from a consideration of the almost incredible progress of population in this Parish—a population which is now fully, it not more than equal to a fourth part of the population of this County; and from a consideration that there are many things of paramount importance to be noticed in the representation of this County, peculiarly belonging to this Parish, which, from a want of local knowledge have been heretofore unnoticed and neglected, lead this meeting to conclude that it is high time that this Parish had its just meed of representation.

2d. That in consequence of the dissolution of the late House of Assembly, it is now a duty imperative on this Parish to make every exertion in order to obtain such a desirable object.

3d. That the duties of a Legislator are arduous, and of great importance; that a person eligible for such an office, requires to be possessed of the strictest integrity, prudent economy, uncompromising independence, both in mind and action, and a warm, yet prudent zeal for the public good.

4th. That this meeting impressed with a perfect knowledge of the eligibility of JOHN ROBINSON, Esquire, for such an office, whose general conduct has been characteristic of the above qualifications, can with safety intrust to his care and guidance, their constitutional rights and privileges.

5th. That the Chairman of this meeting do present JOHN ROBINSON, Esquire, with a copy of the above Resolutions, and request him to come forward as a Candidate to represent the County of York in the next General Assembly.

(Signed) ALEX. ROSS, Chairman.

The following reply was made by Mr. Robinson, to the above address:—

Douglas, 29th Nov. 1834.
SIR,—Fully sensible of the kind and flattering expressions contained in your communication of the 25th instant, be assured that nothing could be more pleasing to my feelings, however I may regret not having it in my power to comply with the wishes of so large a portion of the respectable inhabitants of the Parish of Douglas, to offer myself a Candidate to represent them in the next General Assembly.

Having early chosen the Military profession, and having spent the greatest part of my life in it, I do not feel myself competent to discharge the arduous duties which would devolve upon me in so high and important a situation. You are all aware of the many illnesses I have suffered within a few years, which has undermined my constitution so severely, that it is only with care that I can expect to preserve the remnant of health I now possess. But I may still, in a more humble way, contribute in some measure to the interest of the County, and more particularly to the Parish of Douglas in my present situation. But I beg leave to assure you in thus declining the honour intended me, that I shall ever cherish with grateful satisfaction, your expressed approbation in regard to my public and private character, and that by the blessing of God, I shall continue to discharge those public duties with strict integrity to my King and Country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN ROBINSON.

To Alexander Ross, Chairman of the meeting of Freeholders in Douglas.)

FIRE.—On Saturday last, about one o'clock a house in the upper part of King-street owned by Mr. Thomas C. Everitt was discovered to be on fire, and before any efficient assistance could be rendered the whole of the upper story was in flames, and the building in a short time burnt to the ground. Considerable exertions were made to save those adjoining which, with a little trouble, was effected. Mr. Everitt's house was not insured—it is therefore a dead loss.—*Watchman.*

DIED.
At Fredericton, on Thursday the 13th ult. in the 21st year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr. John McLaughlan, Teacher. A placid temper, affectionate heart, and pious disposition, endeared her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. Her trust in the all-sufficiency of her Saviour, her confidence and assurance of her acceptance through his righteousness, and her calm and peaceful end, fully justify us in saying that she fell asleep in the Lord. The general sympathy felt for her death was manifested by the manner in which her remains were accompanied to the grave on the following Sabbath.—The followers were numerous and respectable.—*Com.*

In the Parish of Douglas, on Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, which